

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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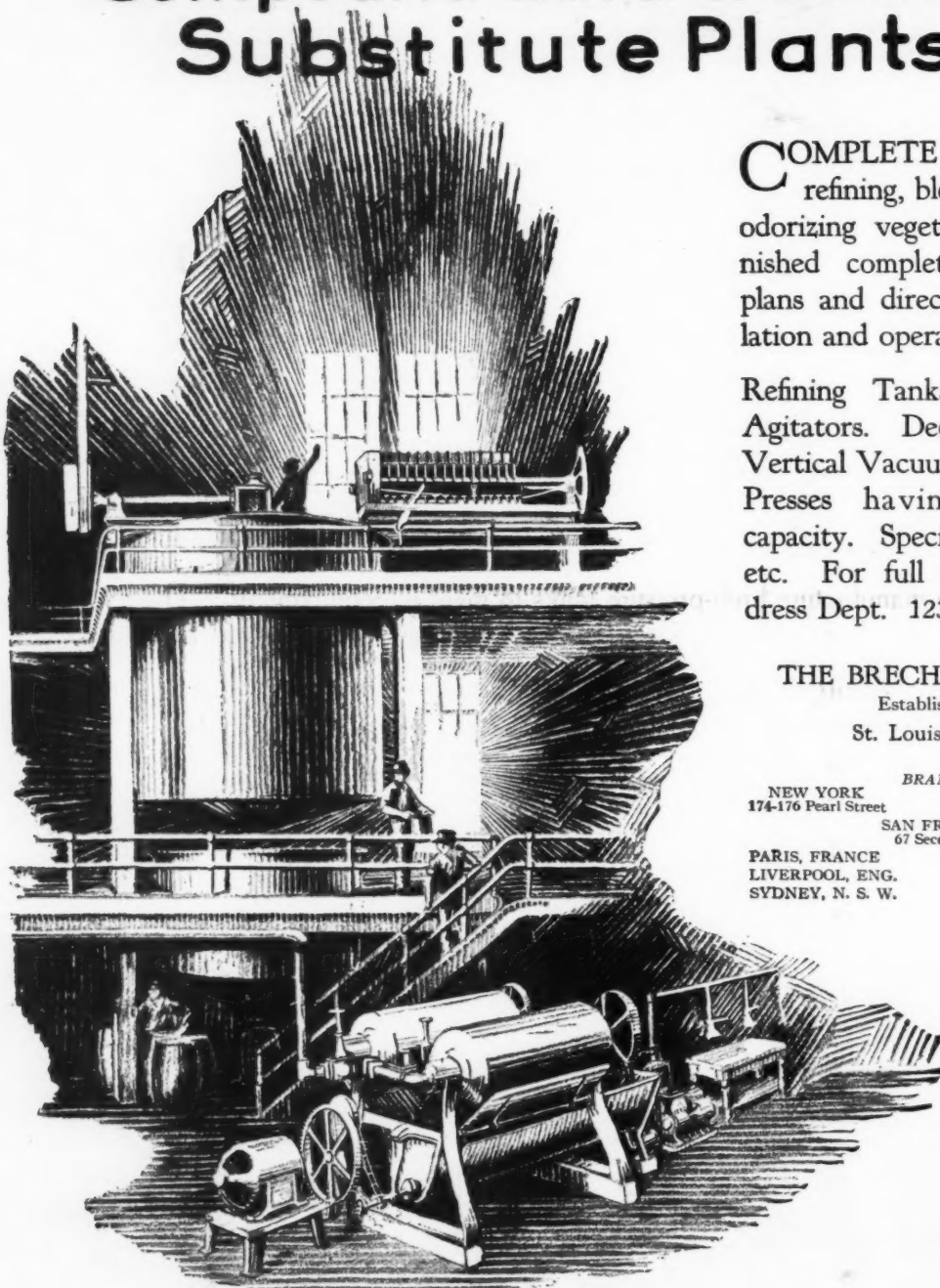
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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No. 26.

## Foreign Trade Relations Affect Prosperity

The commercial prosperity of the United States depends in no small degree on the eventual readjustment of the country's foreign trade relations, according to the viewpoint of American delegates who will attend the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce to be held in London beginning June 27. This opinion is expressed in an economic summary to be delivered by the Americans at the meeting.

"The United States," says the report, "is one of the chief sufferers from the partial dislocation of the trade of the world, and unless she is prepared to extend credits on a large scale, must look forward to a great decrease of her export trade, which will react unfavorably upon industrial conditions and retard her recovery from the present depression.

"At the same time the fact that the war has changed her status from that of a debtor to that of a creditor nation shows that she must also be prepared to receive imports in larger volume than formerly, and such an increase may react unfavorably on certain lines of trade.

"This problem of the readjustment of foreign trade relations is one of the most important developments that have resulted from the world war, and upon her success in solving it the commercial prosperity of the United States during the next few years will in no small degree depend."

### Situation Caused by Price Fall.

In a part of the report devoted to the financial situation in the United States the committee pictures the situation caused by the rapid fall in prices, and says:

"Although definite progress has been made in the liquidation of frozen credits, and therefore in the direction of easier money, the process of readjustment is not complete. It has turned out that many business concerns are more seriously involved than was at first supposed; and as facts of this nature become more fully developed the conclusion is frequently drawn that the credit situation instead of improving has steadily grown worse.

"Such an inference is unwarranted and is based on a confusion between bank credit and private credit. The strain on the banks probably passed its peak last autumn, when it became evident that seasonal and other demands would be met without serious difficulty. But individual embarrassments and bankruptcies steadily grew in number in the fall and winter, and in some cases their full extent was not fully realized.

"The liquidation of 1920 has left many frozen credits which cannot be thawed out until prosperity returns, and its aftermath will be felt for a long time to come. Whether, upon the whole, the liabilities which will have to be carried forward into the next business cycle will exceed in number and magnitude those which have had to be reckoned with in times past, is a question which admits of no present answer.

### Easier Money in Sight.

"An easier money market is probably in prospect and both speculative and business activity may feel the effects of such a change. It is to be remembered, however, that much necessary financing, both domestic and foreign, is to be carried forward during the next few months and that preparations must be made for seasonal demands for the summer and fall. It seems unlikely, therefore, that money conditions will be favorable for an outburst of speculative activity, even if other circumstances warranted such a development. We have come through the most acute period of liquidation without disaster and the banking situation is now very greatly improved, but so many difficult problems lie ahead that every dictate of prudence calls for conservative financial policies."

In connection with the present remarkable movement of gold to the United States, the committee declares that wisely handled the increasing gold reserves can be made a factor of safety, but if they lead to a new period of credit inflation they will bring a day of reckoning as severe as through which the country has just passed.

The committee discusses taxes at some length and draws the conclusion that taxes should be readjusted to bring in needed revenue without imposing hardships and handicaps on business.

## Industrial Relations

A series of articles describing the relations between employers and employees in various packing plants, prepared under the direction of the Committee on Industrial Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers, will be published in early issues of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Some of these articles will tell of the working of the new employees' representation plan recently put in force by several packers, by which workers have a voice in management.

## FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES CONFER

E. M. Goosens, president, Association of Importers of Fats and Oils, Rotterdam, and A. Luthke, Hamburg, representative of the association, met in Chicago on Monday, June 20, with the Committee on Foreign Relations & Trade of the Institute of American Meat Packers in regard to the white grease form of contract proposed by Holland buyers.

After the conference the members of the committee were taken for a sight-seeing trip along the north shore, returning to the Drake Hotel for dinner. In the informal talks following the dinner, both sides expressed their appreciation of the spirit displayed by all members of the conference.

In addition to Messrs. Goosens and Luthke, the following Institute representatives were present: Robert Mair, vice-chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations; Chas. E. Herrick, member of the committee which went abroad; J. Jacobsen, J. A. Hawkinson, W. W. Shoemaker, Chas. F. Hammond, J. T. Webster, H. E. Welather, W. Hardenbergh and C. B. Heineman.

Messrs. Goosens and Luthke are sailing for Europe on the "Rotterdam" Saturday, June 25, and Mr. Hammond has booked passage on the same steamer.

## PACKERS PRESENT WAGE PLEA.

At the opening of the hearing before Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator, on Tuesday, June 21, in which the packers filed a brief asking that they be permitted to reduce the wages of packinghouse employees 5 cents an hour, the arbitrator said that he would not authorize any reductions pending the completion of the hearing.

Representatives of the packing industry contended that there is a maladjustment of labor costs with other factors in the industry which has caused profits to drop off from 6.8 per cent in 1919 to 1.5 in 1920.

James G. Condon, of counsel for the packers, in presenting their reasons why a wage reduction should be allowed, declared that while labor costs have risen to great height other costs of meat production have gone down. He declared that wages paid represent 45 per cent of the total costs of production; that the farmer is getting less for his product today than he was prior to the war, and that labor is being paid two and one-half times as much as it was paid prior to the war.



## The Observer

Under this heading will be recorded from time to time the observations of a meat trade traveler who gets into almost every packinghouse territory in the course of the year. What he writes about should be helpful to every reader in the trade.

Every old-timer in the trade will remember "Steve" Conway, who was with Armstrong & Company for 35 years and who was such an authority that they even named styles of pork cuts after him, such as "Conway Prime Mess Pork," etc.

Conway is now general manager of the Armstrong Packing Company, Dallas, Tex. He is as full of good, practical ideas as ever. In going over the Armstrong plant and talking with "Steve" The Observer noted a number of things that ought to be interesting and valuable to the trade. Here they are:

### "Dark Days."

Some packers have cut down their gangs, and others are working short hours. The trouble with the latter plan is that once a man is on the job it is all but impossible to prevent him from running in extra time.

Conway has what they call "dark days." All killing, cutting and packing gangs are off the entire day, and the departments are shut down completely, with all light and power cut off. Only piece workers and straight time employees are on the job.

The men approved this plan in preference to the shorter hours, for they may look forward to the day off for recreation or work at home, and Conway's gangs are always on in full force.

### Baked Hams.

Conway saw a local store selling his boiled hams, and on the same counter was a baked ham retailing at 10 cents per pound more than the boiled. The storekeeper had merely taken a boiled ham and placed it in the oven until it browned a little.

Conway immediately put out a baked ham. He used the boneless, skinned ham which is compressed into various attractive shapes by modern ham-boiling equipment. He runs a 3 per cent greater shrink (I think it will be more) and gets 8 cents per pound more for the product.

### Banana Frankfurters.

Most packers pack "franks" and Vienna style "wieners" in cartons. At Coney Island Conway noticed the "red hot" sellers hanging their bunches of "dogs" up like bananas, so he now puts up a "banana" frankfurter.

These are so bunched that they are wrapped in wax paper with an inner wrapper with an advertisement thereon. There is a string affixed so the dealer may remove the outer wrapper and hang the "bunch" up. It makes an attractive display and the hanging has its value.

### Loaf Goods, Etc.

Armstrong has an excellent cafeteria for employees that was long "run in the red." With other equipment they had a revolving oven such as you see in the "system" bakeries. This was used for an occasional baking of bread, pies, puddings, etc. Manifestly it was not in constant use.

Conway now uses it for baking his hams, veal loaf, brick chili and any product which cooks in dry heat.

Result: Full time use and material reduction in unit cost; also some dandy products. The same cook can run the whole operation.

### Booster Slips and Tags.

Every package of stuff in a container has a slip somewhat as follows: "This is Armstrong's Plover Brand of sliced bacon. If it pleases you, order a package of our Pure Pork Sausage." Each slip is varied to fit the particular product.

Result: The pleased customer is constantly reminded, first, that he is eating Armstrong's stuff, and, second, that they have a full line of good things to eat.

All bologna, cereals, etc., are tagged with nice, attractive tags naming the brand and style of sausage.

### Skinning Bacon to be Sliced.

Conway slices great quantities of bacon for carton pack. He found that a considerable saving could be effected by skinning such cuts as were to be sliced before curing. He estimates that 10 per cent of his curing cost is wasted when curing and smoking the skins. And, best of all, he is able to use the skins fresh in lard, etc., with less waste and far more satisfaction.

He also packs five-pound cartons in layers, so the retailer may display and sell from the layers. This gives him wider distribution.

### Saving Ice in Car Icing.

Many packers use the first refrigerator car set in, regardless of type or capacity.

Conway found a certain packer's cars used at least one ton less ice for the initial icing than some railroad cars. This was because of the better insulating materials used. He therefore uses the railroad equipment only when he cannot get the better packer cars.

By installing a crusher at the pumping post and hoisting his ice by conveyor, his per car cost for initial icing is very low. This also cut out a number of handling operations and a tremendous waste of ice under the old style methods.

### Cafeteria Comfort.

The cafeteria—which, as stated, was a liability—is now breaking even, which is all they desire.

One innovation to attract trade was the cutting of ventilation holes in the ceiling. In the attic—this is a frame building—an old exhaust fan was placed in operation. This idea, plus the regulation fans, makes the room at least 10 degrees cooler than outside. All cooking is done in the plant so as to avoid the heat.

This feature of comfort has drawn employees from nearby industries and helps to reduce the operating costs.

### "The Biggest Pail in the World."

A huge storage tank used for peanut oil is located adjacent to the plant and plainly visible to passersby. It became rusty and unsightly. By adding a few dollars to the cost of painting, Conway was able to paint it with an exact duplicate of the design on his "Nutrola" pails, including the peanuts and trade-mark advertisement.

This included the cost of putting on the design of a regular pail of proper dimensions. This is now an object of interest and is referred to as the "biggest pail in the world."

### Selection of Brands.

In selecting brands Conway has tried, first, to get a name which means something to the consumer, and, second, to get a name that would suggest itself to the buyer.

For example: Highland Park is the fashionable residence district of Dallas, so he puts out a "Highland" brand. To meet the need of the buyer he puts out a "Superior" brand for the man who asks for a superior brand of goods.

## Recent Court Decisions

The following digest of recent decisions of State and Federal Courts of interest to meat packers has been prepared by Briggs & Schmutz, Attorneys, 105 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. The cases reviewed are those appearing in the National Reporter System, published and copyrighted by the West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

**Livestock Damaged in Transit.**—In *Hines, Director General of Railroads, v. Vann*, the Court of Appeals of Georgia, Division No. 2, April 14, 1921, affirmed a judgment in favor of the shipper.

Vann shipped a cow over the defendant carrier's railroad, and while in the hands of the carrier it died.

The upper court in affirming the judgment held; that the carrier of livestock was an absolute insurer for the safe delivery of livestock intrusted to it for transportation, and that no excuse would avail it, unless it was occasioned by the act of God, the public enemy, an inherent vice or natural deterioration of the object carried, or, in case of livestock, the viciousness of the animals, or that he is excused by special contract made with the shipper, by statute, or by negligence of the shipper.

**Loss of Baggage in Transit.**—The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, in *Lindenburg v. American Railway Express Co.*, decided April 19, 1921, rehearing denied May 10, 1921, reported in 106 S. E. 884, affirmed a judgment in favor of the shipper.

Lindenburg shipped from Indianapolis, Ind., to Charleston, W. Va., two trunks and a package, taking a receipt from the Express Co.; but did not declare the value of the articles or sign the declared or agreed value receipt of the carrier.

His baggage was damaged and some of it was lost in transit. He sued for the full value of the articles lost and damaged, recovering the sum of \$916.15. From the judgment the express company appealed.

The higher court in affirming the judgment held; that under the "Second Cummins Amendment" Barnes Fed. Code, Sec. 7976 (U. S. Comp. St. Sec. 8604a) the carrier could limit its liability for the full actual loss, damage or injury to the property received by it for transportation, by taking from the shipper a written declaration of value, and making a rate dependent upon the value declared in writing by the shipper or agreed upon in writing as the released value of the property. The carrier, while making a lower rate, did not take a written declaration of value nor a written agreement as to value, signed by the shipper, and by reason of its negligence failed to place itself within the requirements of the statute and the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**Sherman Anti-Trust Act Construed.**—The Supreme Court of the United States in *Frey & Son, Inc. v. Cudahy Packing Co.*, decided April 18, 1921, reported in 42 U. S. Supreme Ct. reporter 451, affirmed a judgment in favor of Cudahy Pkg. Co., manufacturers of "Dutch Cleanser." In making sales of their product, indicated a sales plan to the wholesaler and jobbers, which plan fixed the price below which the wholesalers and jobbers were not to sell to retailers, and on several different occasions called this particular feature of the plan to the attention of the wholesalers and jobbers, who actually co-operated in carrying out the plan by selling at the prices fixed.

Judgment was had in the lower court in favor of the plaintiff "Frey & Son, Inc." under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (Comp. St. Sec. 8820-8823-8827-8839) forbidding an agreement or combination to maintain selling prices. Reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals (261 Fed. 65, 171 C. C. A. 661) and the reversal affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court which, in

(Continued on Page 44.)



## Packer Regulation Bill in Conference

As reported in last week's issue of The National Provisioner, the Senate voted down the Norris packer regulation bill and passed the Haugen or House bill by a vote of 45 to 21, after amending it in several instances.

The House declined to concur in the Senate amendments, and appointed as a conference committee Chairman Haugen and Representatives McLaughlin of Michigan, Jackoway, Rainey of Illinois and Ward of New York. Senate conferees had not been appointed at last reports, and owing to the absence of Senator Kenyon from Washington it is probable that the conference will not take place until after the July Fourth holiday.

The Senate amendments did not materially alter the force of the House measure. Horses, mules and goats were excepted from the provisions of the act. The words "unjustly discriminatory" were cut out of the section making it unlawful for any packer to "engage in any unfair or deceptive practice or device in commerce, as was the clause referring to "any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage."

In the section on stockyards the term "dealer" was amended to include "any packer in his capacity as a buyer or seller of livestock," etc. "Services" was also broadened to include "buying or selling on a commission basis." A paragraph was also added to clause (b) of Section 302 concerning disposal of stockyards interests by packers within two years after passage of the act. Its terms may be found in the full text following.

In the stockyards regulations section the time for filing complaints was changed from one year to 60 days after cause of action. Section 401, referring to the keeping of accounts was stricken out and a new section added, which is quoted in the text following. Also a new section 401½ was added, which appears hereafter in italics, with other amendments.

In the clause of the bill removing the power of investigation from the Federal Trade Commission and giving it to the Secretary of Agriculture a clause is added "except when the Secretary of Agriculture, in the exercise of his duties hereunder, shall request of the said Federal Trade Commission that it make investigation and report in any case."

Clauses also were added prohibiting the barring of co-operative organizations from membership in livestock exchanges. Farmers and livestock raisers also are expressly exempted from the effects of this law.

### FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

Following is the full text of the bill as it passed the Senate, with the amendments to the House bill appearing in italics:

An Act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in livestock, livestock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products, and eggs, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

#### Title I.—Definitions.

This Act may be cited as the "Packers

and Stockyards Act, 1921."

Sec. 2. (a) When used in this Act—

(1) The term "person" includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, and associations;

(2) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture;

(3) The term "meat food products" means all products and by-products of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry— if edible;

(4) The term "livestock" means cattle, sheep and swine, whether live or dead;

(5) The term "livestock products" means all products and by-products (other than meats and meat food products) of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry derived in whole or in part from livestock; and

(6) The term "commerce" means commerce between any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof; or within any Territory or possession, or the District of Columbia.

#### Title II.—Packers.

Sec. 201. When used in this act—

The term "packer" means any person engaged in the business (a) of buying livestock in commerce for purposes of slaughter, or (b) of manufacturing or preparing meats or meat food products for sale or shipment in commerce, or (c) of manufacturing or preparing livestock products for sale or shipment in commerce, or (d) of marketing meats, meat food products, livestock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products, or eggs, in commerce; but no person engaged in such business of manufacturing or preparing livestock products or in such marketing business shall be considered a packer unless—

(1) Such person is also engaged in any business referred to in clause (a) or (b) above or unless—

(2) Such person owns or controls, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise, by himself or through his agents, servants, or employees, any interest in any business referred to in clause (a) or (b) above, or unless—

(3) Any interest in such business of manufacturing or preparing livestock products, or in such marketing business is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise, by himself or through his agents, servants, or employees, by any person engaged in any business referred to in clause (a) or (b) above, or unless—

(4) Any person or persons jointly or severally, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise, by themselves or through their agents, servants, or employees, own or control in the aggregate 20 per centum or more of the voting power or control in such business of manufacturing or preparing livestock products, or in such marketing business and also 20 per centum or more of such power or control in any business referred to in clause (a) or (b) above.

#### Prohibit Unfair Practice.

Sec. 202. It shall be unlawful for any packer to:

(a) Engage in or use any unfair or deceptive practice or device in commerce; or—

(c) Sell or otherwise transfer to or for any other packer, or buy or otherwise receive from or for any other packer, any article for the purpose or with the effect of apportioning the supply in commerce between any such packers, if such apportionment has the tendency or effect of restraining commerce or of creating a monopoly in commerce; or

(d) Sell or otherwise transfer to or for any other person, or buy or otherwise receive from or for any other person, any

article for the purpose or with the effect of manipulating or controlling prices in commerce, or of creating a monopoly in the acquisition of, buying, selling, or dealing in, any article in commerce, or of restraining commerce; or

(e) Engage in any course of business or do any act for the purpose or with the effect of manipulating or controlling prices in commerce, or of creating a monopoly in the acquisition of, buying, selling, or dealing in, any article in commerce, or of restraining commerce; or

(f) Conspire, combine, agree, or arrange with any other person (1) to apportion territory for carrying on business in commerce, or (2) to apportion purchases or sales of any article in commerce, or (3) to manipulate or control prices in commerce; or

(g) Conspire, combine, agree or arrange with any other person to do, or aid or abet the doing of, any act made unlawful by subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e).

#### Secretary May Serve Complaint.

Sec. 203. (a) Whenever the Secretary has reason to believe that any packer has violated or is violating any provision of this title, he shall cause a complaint in writing to be served upon the packer, stating his charges in that respect, and requiring the packer to attend and testify at a hearing at a time and place designated therein, at least thirty days after the service of such complaint; and at such time and place there shall be afforded the packer a reasonable opportunity to be informed as to the evidence introduced against him (including the right of cross-examination), and to be heard in person or by counsel and through witnesses, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. Any person for good cause shown may on application be allowed by the Secretary to intervene in such proceeding, and appear in person or by counsel. At any time prior to the close of the hearing the Secretary may amend the complaint; but in case of any amendment adding new charges the hearing shall, on the request of the packer, be adjourned for a period not exceeding fifteen days.

(b) If, after such hearing, the Secretary finds that the packer has violated or is violating any provisions of this title covered by the charges, he shall make a report in writing in which he shall state his findings as to the facts, and shall issue and cause to be served on the packer an order requiring such packer to cease and desist from continuing such violation. The testimony taken at the hearing shall be reduced to writing and filed in the records of the Department of Agriculture.

(c) Until a transcript of the record in such hearing has been filed in a circuit court of appeals of the United States, as provided in section 204, the Secretary at any time, upon such notice and in such manner as he deems proper, but only after reasonable opportunity to the packer to be heard, may amend or set aside the report or order, in whole or in part.

(d) Complaints, orders, and other processes of the Secretary under this section may be served in the same manner as provided in section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1914.

#### Packer May Appeal.

Sec. 204. (a) An order made under section 203 shall be final and conclusive unless within thirty days after service the packer appeals to the circuit court of appeals for the circuit in which he has his principal place of business, by filing with the clerk of such court a written petition praying that the Secretary's order be set aside or modified in the manner stated in the petition, together with a bond in such sum as the court may determine, conditioned that such packer will pay the costs of the proceedings if the court so directs.

(b) The clerk of the court shall imme-

diately cause a copy of the petition to be delivered to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall forthwith prepare, certify, and file in the court a full and accurate transcript of the record in such proceedings, including the complaint, the evidence, and the report and order. If before such transcript is filed the Secretary amends or sets aside his report or order, in whole or in part, the petitioner may amend the petition within such time as the court may determine, on notice to the Secretary.

(c) At any time after such transcript is filed the court, on application of the Secretary, may issue a temporary injunction restraining, to the extent it deems proper, the packer and his officers, directors, agents, and employees, from violating any of the provisions of the order pending the final determination of the appeal.

(d) The evidence so taken or admitted, duly certified and filed as aforesaid as a part of the record, shall be considered by the court as the evidence in the case. The proceedings in such cases in the circuit court of appeals shall be made a preferred cause and shall be expedited in every way.

(e) The court may affirm, modify, or set aside the order of the Secretary.

(f) If the court determines that the just and proper disposition of the case requires the taking of additional evidence, the court shall order the hearing to be reopened for the taking of such evidence, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the court may deem proper. The Secretary may modify his findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of the additional evidence so taken, and he shall file such modified or new findings and his recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of his order, with the return of such additional evidence.

(g) If the circuit court of appeals affirms or modifies the order of the Secretary, its decree shall operate as an injunction to restrain the packer, and his officers, directors, agents, and employees from violating the provisions of such order or such order as modified.

#### Circuit Court Decree Final.

(h) The circuit court of appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review, and to affirm, set aside, or modify, such orders of the Secretary, and the decree of such court shall be final except that it shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari, as provided in section 240 of the Judicial Code, if such writ is duly applied for within sixty days after entry of the decree. The issue of such writ shall not operate as a stay of the decree of the circuit court of appeals, in so far as such decree operates as an injunction, unless so ordered by the Supreme Court.

(i) For the purposes of this title the term "circuit court of appeals," in case the principal place of business of the packer is in the District of Columbia, means the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 205. Any packer, or any officer, director, agent, or employee of a packer, who fails to obey any order of the Secretary issued under the provisions of section 203, or such order as modified—

(1) After the expiration of the time allowed for filing a petition in the circuit court of appeals to set aside or modify such order, if no such petition has been filed within such time; or

(2) After the expiration of the time allowed for applying for a writ of certiorari, if such order, or such order as modified, has been sustained by the circuit court of appeals and no such writ has been applied for within such time; or

(3) After such order, or such order as modified, has been sustained by the courts as provided in section 204: shall on conviction be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000, or imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than five years, or both. Each day during which

such failure continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

#### Title III—Stockyards.

Sec. 301. When used in this Act—

(a) The term "stockyard owner" means any person engaged in the business of conducting or operating a stockyard;

(b) The term "stockyard services" means services or facilities furnished at a stockyard in connection with the receiving, buying or selling on a commission basis, marketing, feeding, watering, holding, delivery, shipment, weighing, or handling in commerce, of livestock;

(c) The term "market agency" means any person engaged in the business of (1) buying or selling in commerce livestock at a stockyard on a commission basis or (2) furnishing stockyard services; and

(d) The term "dealer" means any person, not a market agency, engaged in the business of buying or selling in commerce livestock at a stockyard, either on his own account or as the employee or agent of the vendor or purchaser and includes any packer in his capacity as a buyer or seller of livestock in commerce and any employee or agent of any packer in such capacity.

Sec. 302. (a) When used in this title the term "stockyard" means any place, establishment, or facility commonly known as stockyards, conducted or operated for compensation or profit as a public market, consisting of pens, or other inclosures, and their appurtenances, in which live cattle, sheep, swine, horses, mules, or goats are received, held, or kept for sale or shipment in commerce. This title shall not apply to a stockyard of which the area normally available for handling livestock, exclusive of runs, alleys, or passage ways, is less than 20,000 square feet.

(b) The Secretary shall from time to time ascertain, after such inquiry as he deems necessary, the stockyards which come within the foregoing definition, and shall give notice thereof to the stockyard owners concerned, and give public notice thereof by posting copies of such notice in the stockyard, and in such other manner as he may determine. After the giving of such notice to the stockyard owner and to the public, the stockyard shall remain subject to the provisions of this title until like notice is given by the Secretary that such stockyard no longer comes within the foregoing definition.

After two years from the date when this Act becomes effective, no packer engaged in commerce shall own or control or have any interest in, directly or indirectly, by community of stock ownership or otherwise, any stockyard, unless the Secretary shall determine that such ownership or control or interest is not in violation of the purposes of this Act or that such packer has been unable, despite due diligence, to dispose of such ownership or control of or interest in such stockyard, in which case the Secretary may, by order, extend the period during which such ownership, control, or interest may continue.

#### Dealers Must Register.

Sec. 303. After the expiration of thirty days after the Secretary has given public notice that any stockyard is within the definition of section 302, by posting copies of such notice in the stockyard, no person shall carry on the business of a market agency or dealer at such stockyard unless he has registered with the Secretary under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, his name and address, the character of business in which he is engaged and the kinds of stockyard services, if any, which he furnishes at such stockyard. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$500 for each such offense and not more than \$25 for each day it continues, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

Sec. 304. It shall be the duty of every stockyard owner and market agency to furnish upon reasonable request, without

discrimination, reasonable stockyard services at such stockyard.

Sec. 305. All rates or charges made for any stockyard services furnished at a stockyard by a stockyard owner or market agency shall be just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory, and any unjust, unreasonable, or discriminatory rate or charge is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Sec. 306. (a) Within sixty days after the Secretary has given public notice that a stockyard is within the definition of section 302, by posting copies of such notice in the stockyard, the stockyard owner and every market agency at such stockyard shall file with the Secretary, and print and keep open to public inspection at the stockyard, schedules showing all rates and charges for the stockyard services furnished by such person at such stockyard. If a market agency commences business at the stockyard after the expiration of such sixty days such schedules must be filed before any stockyard services are furnished.

(b) Such schedules shall plainly state all such rates and charges in such detail as the Secretary may require, and shall also state any rules or regulations which in any manner change, affect, or determine any part of the aggregate of such rates or charges, or the value of the stockyard services furnished. The Secretary may determine and prescribe the form and manner in which such schedules shall be prepared, arranged, and posted, and may from time to time make such changes in respect thereto as may be found expedient.

(c) No changes shall be made in the rates or charges so filed and published, except after ten days' notice to the Secretary and to the public filed and published as aforesaid, which shall plainly

(Continued on Page 35.)

#### GET YOUR CONVENTION ROOM.

The attendance at the approaching convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers promises to be very good. Interest in the meeting is growing; packers realize the increasing business value of these gatherings, and Chicago is always a popular place of meeting.

The convention headquarters is the magnificent new Drake Hotel on Michigan boulevard and Lake Shore drive. Secretary Heinemann has arranged to take care of all convention visitors there, but he wants everybody to understand the arrangements, and has issued the following bulletin on the subject:

To the Members:

Some confusion is still noticeable in regard to room reservations for the convention. Letters are frequently received advising that certain persons will attend the convention, but saying nothing about any hotel reservations.

It will help us avoid endless confusion and delay if members will bear this fact constantly in mind: No rooms will be reserved for any member, friend or visitor unless and until a reservation has been specifically and definitely requested.

We are holding 300 rooms and all unreserved rooms will be released a few days before the convention. Remember, please, that a reserved room may be released any time before August 6 without obligation. Those who come without reservation must take their chances with the thousands of out-of-town visitors who will be here at that time.

Our advice is this: If you have even a remote intention of attending the convention, tell us to reserve a room for you; if you have to cancel your reservation at a later date (prior to August 6) you are out nothing. If you don't reserve you may find you're the one who is out of a room in a crowded city.

Yours very truly,  
C. B. HEINEMANN,  
Secretary.



## ***Do you want better meat?***

### **Then, Mr. Packer, Why Not Help Eliminate Scrub Live Stock?**

The production of scrub live stock does not benefit anyone. It is economically unsound. It means a loss to Live Stock Producers, Breeders, Feeders, Packers and the Consuming Public.

The Institute Committee on Improved Live Stock is working hard to encourage better breeding of all meat-producing animals.

At the forthcoming convention the Institute Committee on Improved Live Stock will present a report filled with splendid ideas and suggestions which, if carried out, will be of direct benefit to you. This Committee is composed of some of America's recognized authorities in livestock breeding; therefore their recommendation should have your endorsement and hearty support.

### **Everybody Will Benefit by a Better Quality Meat Animal**

A better type of meat animal obtained through improved breeding means increased financial returns to the livestock producer, benefiting also the feeder, as such animals can be converted into finished meat more economically than the inferior type.

The Packer is benefited by having better quality meats to offer the consumer, who in turn will benefit by the many economies all along the line.

### **The Committee Needs Your Help**

This, like other committees of the Institute, needs your help and co-operation in order that the many possible benefits will be realized by all concerned. The degree to which you understand the possibilities of this very important work and the help that you give it will determine exactly the amount you and your company will benefit.

**Come to the Convention and hear the reports of this and other committees.**

Three busy business days, where there will be summarized the splendid work of the Institute's committees for the year.

Any one report or any one session will more than repay you for what it costs to come. A record crowd is coming.

**14th Annual Convention—August 8, 9, 10—Chicago, Ill.**

Send your reservations at once to Secretary C. B. Heinemann and be assured of a cool, comfortable room in the magnificent new Drake Hotel on the shore of Lake Michigan.

## **INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS**

**22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.**

Watch this space next week for facts concerning the work of another important committee.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

F. D. Gardner & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., are taking bids on an abattoir to cost about \$125,000.

The Burkhardt Packing and Provision Company, at Denver, Colo., plan to erect a new packing plant.

The Georgia Soap Company has been incorporated at Jackson, Ga., with a capital of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Irish Co-operative Meat Co., Ltd., Waterford, Ireland, is to erect a packing house at a cost of about \$500,000.

The Carstens Packing Company of Tacoma, Wash., has opened a branch in Seattle, the cost of which was \$185,000.

The Welsch Packing Co., Springfield, Mo., is about ready to place the contract for erection of a \$100,000 packing house.

The capital stock of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been increased from \$6,000,000 to \$8,500,000.

The Clarksville Seed Company has been incorporated at Clarksville, Tex., with a capital of \$35,000, to conduct a cottonseed oil mill.

Walter J. Lloyd, of Stuart, Fla., is planning the erection of a \$300,000 plant for the manufacture of fertilizers and the tanning of skins.

Ralph Cavallaro & Brothers have incorporated at New Haven, Conn., with a capital stock of \$500,000, to deal in groceries and provisions.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company is considering the erection of a fertilizer plant at Baltimore, Md. The new plant will cost more than \$2,500,000.

Stockholders of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, at Huron, S. D., have raised \$25,000 to enable the company to complete the building of its new plant.

Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill., have increased their capital stock from \$80,000 to 8,000 shares preferred of par value of \$100 each, and 160,000 shares common stock of par value of \$100 each.

Edward H. Group and Frank H. Averill have formed a partnership at Dunkirk, N. Y. The firm will be known as Edward H. Group & Company, and will manufacture sausage and other meat products.

Lyle Hersey has resigned as superintendent of Morris & Company's plant at Omaha, Nebr., and has been succeeded by Dr. E. M. Schaefer, formerly superintendent of the Morris & Company plant at East St. Louis.

The Elwood Packing Company, at Elwood, Ind., has bought out the Federal Packing Company, of that city. The capacity of the plant is 500 hogs and 100 cattle per week. The officers of the Elwood Packing Company are as follows: D. M. Sisson, president and general manager; Carey O. Norris and James M. Herzog. They are all progressive business men and under their efficient management the Elwood Packing Company should come to the front rapidly.

### LIVESTOCK AT 69 MARKETS.

Receipts and slaughters of livestock at 69 leading markets during the month of May, 1921, with comparisons, are reported by the Bureau of Markets as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 1921, 1,541,266; 1920, 1,778,183. Slaughters, 1921, 923,290; 1920, 985,754.

Calves—Receipts, 1921, 477,436; 1920, 475,159. Slaughters, 1921, 364,455; 1920, 365,992.

Hogs—Receipts, 1921, 3,321,590; 1920, 4,209,782. Slaughters, 1921, 2,269,531; 1920, 2,789,687.

Sheep—Receipts, 1921, 1,915,553; 1920, 1,487,541. Slaughters, 1921, 1,014,368; 1920, 705,844.

### HIDE PRICES COMPARED.

Prices of hides and skins today are graphically compared to those of a year ago in the following price list sent out by H. Hunton & Company:

	1920	Today
Packers native steers, spready	39@40c	13 @15c
Packers native steers, heavy	35@36c	14 @14½c
Packers butt branded steers	33@34c	13½ @14½c
Packers Colorado steers	32@33c	13 @14c
Packers Texas steers	33@34c	14 @15c
Packers native cows, heavy	35@36c	12 @13c
Packers native cows, light	34@35c	12 @13c
Packers branded cows	30@31c	11 @12c
Packers bulls, native	28@30c	8 @10c
Packers bulls, branded	25@27c	6½ @ 8c
Packers calveskins	38@40c	21 @23c
Packers kip	33@35c	12 @14c
Packers slunks, regular	\$1.75	\$1.10
Packers slunks, hairless	55@60c	45 @50c
Packers spring lambskins	\$1.25@1.50	45 @55c
Packers shearlings	85@1.15	25 @50c
Small packers all weight natives	25@30c	10 @12c
Small packers all weight branded	22@26c	7 @ 9c
Country heavy cows and steers	20@25c	6 @ 8c
Country buffs	17@21c	6 @ 7c
Country extremes	20@26c	8 @10c
Country brands	13@15c	5 @ 7c
Country calveskins	25@27c	12 @14c
Country kip	20@25c	9 @11c

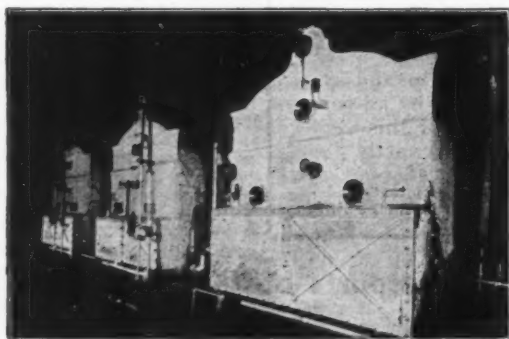
Today's prices are for current productions and receipts. Old hides and skins may be had for less.

### CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending June 16, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales		Top price selects	
	Week ending June 16, 1920.	Week ending June 9, 1920.	Week ending June 16, 1920.	Week ending June 9, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,103	5,689	4,095	\$12.00 \$19.50 \$ 9.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,508	1,992	1,265	14.00 20.50 10.50
Montreal (E. End)	586	1,268	473	14.00 20.50 10.50
Winnipeg	1,541	2,038	2,248	11.00 18.50 9.25
Calgary	990	731	875	9.60 18.25 8.50
Edmonton	563	579	456	8.50 18.50 8.00

If you are looking for a good position watch the "Wanted" page.



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Out at Swift and Company's Chicago Plant there are 6 Swenson Evaporators that are being used for concentrating tank water.

These evaporators have been giving excellent results for the past seventeen years, during which time they have been subjected to constant 24 hour a day service.

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# EVAPORATORS

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Chicago and New York

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Meat Packers' Trade and  
Supply Association

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### PACKINGHOUSE SEWAGE

No other problem of the meat packing  
industry presents so many difficulties as  
that of sewage disposal. From the be-  
ginning the brightest minds have endeav-  
ored to devise ways and means to effec-  
tively and economically dispose of the

waste, but there still remain many of the  
problems which confronted the first pack-  
er.

The history of the industry shows that  
many of the choicest edible parts of the  
animals were formerly classed as useless  
and were carted away by scavengers to  
the open fields. There the offal was al-  
lowed to lie, except such as was carried  
away by animals and birds.

No modern packinghouse would long  
survive if it indulged in such wasteful  
practices. The chief aim of the up-to-date  
packer is to intercept all trimmings, fats,  
etc., while they are fresh, clean and edi-  
ble, so that only the waste waters find  
their way to catch basins, where they are  
carefully skimmed for valuable but in-  
edible products.

Unhappily these waters contain more or  
less waste matter which is not conducive  
to pleasant odors or pleasing to the eye.  
No one realizes this more than the pack-  
er, and no one strives so diligently to over-  
come this condition which frequently  
brings complaints from citizens and city  
authorities.

In theory—and all too often the com-  
plainants are idealists and theorists—this  
should be corrected at once and for all  
time, regardless of the cost. In practice,  
however, this cannot be done.

Any extensive equipment installed as a  
preventive measure only adds to an over-  
head that must be kept at minimum.  
While some theorists suggest cremation  
as a method of disposing of some of the  
waste, this, too, has its drawbacks.

Obviously the packer should be allowed  
to conduct his operations at the lowest  
possible cost margin consistent with thor-  
oughly wholesome food and sanitary meth-  
ods. Any increased overhead or wasteful  
disposal will react upon both producers  
and consumers; to the former in de-  
creased livestock prices, and to the latter  
in increased cost of meat.

The packer eventually will find an in-  
telligent and permanent solution of the  
problem. The Institute of American Meat  
Packers is constantly at work, through its  
Committee on Packinghouse Practice,  
with such an end in view. The individual  
packer has it always in mind. His efforts  
are not inspired by ulterior motives. He  
is ambitious to prove that his complete  
operation is above reproach, and he may  
safely be trusted to do this at the earliest  
possible moment.

### CO-OPERATIVE FAILURES

Among the all-too-numerous business  
failures recorded from day to day are  
those of co-operative organizations in va-  
rious fields of business and industry. Per-

haps the chief reason that so many co-  
operative organizations are unsuccessful  
is that the same personal avarice which  
they are attempting to combat enters into  
their own operations. The business of a  
co-operative society cannot be carried on  
by the members as a whole. Someone  
must be placed in charge and given the  
responsibility of management. If this  
manager or secretary is not absolutely  
honest, or if he does not possess the abil-  
ity necessary to conduct the business of  
such an organization, the project is likely  
to be a failure.

The difficulty of securing competent  
executives, then, is one of the drawbacks  
to this form of business; but it is not the  
only one. Personal greed presents itself  
in another form—that is, the co-operation  
of the members themselves. It has been  
demonstrated in co-operative companies  
many times that after the company was  
organized the stockholder often forgot that  
his co-operation was necessary to make it  
a success, and bought or sold where he  
could get the most for his money, regard-  
less of the fact that by doing so he was  
defeating the purpose of his own organ-  
ization.

A recent report made by Leo J. Stuhr,  
secretary of the department of agriculture  
of the state of Nebraska, showed that a  
total of 485 co-operative societies had been  
formed in that state for the purpose of  
eliminating the profit-grabbers. A series of  
questionnaires was sent out by Mr. Stuhr  
to secure detailed statements of the meth-  
ods and description of business entered  
into. Fully 50 per cent of the replies  
brought out the fact that lack of co-opera-  
tion on the part of the stockholders  
threatened to break up the organizations.

Practically all of these concerns were  
organized to secure better marketing facil-  
ities or better prices for the stockholders.  
Then when these facilities or prices were  
offered by a competitor, the stockholders  
could not resist the temptation to pat-  
ronize the competitor.

There are in existence at the present  
time a number of co-operative concerns  
which are achieving success, and these  
organizations bear witness to the fact  
that such bodies can be successful. On  
the other hand, statistics show that by  
far the larger number of co-operative con-  
cerns have been failures, or at least have  
not been successful in any marked de-  
gree. It should be self-evident that a  
business conducted by a hired manager  
and owned by a large number of more or  
less disinterested stockholders could not  
hope to be as successful as one conducted  
by a directly interested party, where per-  
sonal interest and initiative play a large  
part.



# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.; Geo. M. Foster, general superintendent John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.; and J. J. Cuff, general manager Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

## PICKLE TEMPERATURES.

A Southern packer writes as follows for information:

We are handling our pickling at a temperature ranging from 33 to 40 degrees. What temperature do you regard as best for this and should it be uniformly maintained?

A member of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice replies as follows:

Presume this has reference to the curing of meats, and if they are handling their pickling at a temperature ranging from 33° to 40°, they are very nearly in line. We try to maintain a temperature between 36° and 38°, as we consider 40° a little too high.

## ANALYSIS OF PORK CRACKLINGS.

A packer in Pennsylvania writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Could you tell us what is a fair analysis for pork cracklings?

In answering this question the Committee on Packinghouse Practice says that this question presumably refers to lard cracklings from open kettle rendering. The protein of such cracklings depends entirely on how completely the fat is removed. Obviously the lower the fat content, the higher the protein content will be. A fair average would probably be as follows: Moisture, 5 to 8%. Protein, 65 to 75%. Fat, 8 to 18%.

## IMPURITIES IN CURING PICKLE.

A curer in Ohio writes as follows to the Institute:

What is the best method of taking the impurities out of curing pickle? Our present method is to let the brine flow through sponges before the other pickle ingredients are added. Is this practice necessary, or is there a better method?

On this subject the Committee on Packinghouse Practice says:

In reply, wish to state that we would suggest that they try longer settling for their brine, if they have vat room sufficient for this. We find the method more satisfactory than depending entirely on sponge filters, wherever we can apply it.

It may be found more efficient to increase the distance that the pickle has

to flow through the vat by installing a set of baffles. For quick use, however, of course some sort of a filter has to be used. Probably tightly-packed sponges are as satisfactory for this as anything, although canvas or burlap is sometimes used.

We feel that the mixed pickle—that is, the pickle with all the ingredients added—should be clarified as well as the brine, in order to eliminate any of the particles of insoluble matter that may find their way into the pickle through the ingredients other than salt.

## HOT CLIMATE COMPOUND FORMULA.

A packer in the South asks for a formula for making compound that will hold up fairly well in the Southern climate. This point has been discussed many times on this page. The Committee on Packinghouse Practice again gives information as follows:

Our suggestion would be about 80% of refined bleached and deodorized cottonseed oil and 20% of prime oleo stearine, mixed and chilled over a standard lard roll, through which calcium is circulated at a temperature of zero. The product from the roll, being properly blended, should give satisfactory results in Southern territories.

## Full Yield of Blood

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled, "The Full Production of Blood from the Carcass." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## COLOR OF INEDIBLE TALLOW.

A packer in the South reported trouble with the color of his inedible tallow, and asked concerning the effect of the use of low grade fat or power distillate. The Committee on Packinghouse Practice replied that the common practice is to use 25 lbs. of distillate to the tank, and this should not particularly affect the color.

The writer of the reply has made many experiments, and while there was a strong odor of kerosene from the tallow cooked with distillate, and it has a mineral cast when hot, when cooled off the color is natural and the flavor is not offensive. There must be some other reason why the inquirer has this trouble.

Following is a copy of the order issued by the federal inspection authorities in the Service Announcement of January, 1915, on the denaturing of product:

"Mineral oil such as gas oil, power distillate, or an equivalent, having a boiling

point not lower than 205° C. (401° F.), a flash point (open cut) not lower than 75° C. (167° F.), a specific gravity not lower than 0.819 (42° B.), and which may be easily recognized by taste when present in fat in the proportion of 1 part of oil to 1,000 parts of fat, may be permitted as a denaturing agent when added to carcasses and parts during the process of rendering, or to fats which are rerendered, provided the quantity of the oil denaturant used is sufficient to make 1 part of oil in each 200 parts of the anticipated yield of rendered grease.

"A four-ounce sample should be taken by the bureau inspector from each lot of oil which an official establishment desires to use as a denaturing agent and submitted to the meat-inspection laboratory, Washington, D. C., to determine if it meets the bureau requirements.

"Inspectors will not permit the use of any oil at official establishments until it has been examined and instructions have been received from the Washington office."

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Country—Monetary Unit	Par value in U. S. Money.	Unit value on June 23.
Austria—Krone	100.000	.0020
Belgium—Franc	100.000	.0802
Czecho-Slovakia—Krone	100.000	.0138
Denmark—Krone	100.000	.1710
Finland—Finnmark	100.000	.0170
France—Franc	100.000	.0804
Germany—Mark	100.000	.0141
Great Britain—Pound	100.000	3.75
Greece—Drachma	100.000	.0612
Italy—Lira	100.000	.0488
Japan—Yen	100.000	.48
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	100.000	.0070
Netherlands—Florin	100.000	.3320
Norway—Krone	100.000	.1440
Poland—Polish Mark	100.000	.0007
Roumania—Leu	100.000	.0158
Russia—Rouble	100.000	.515
Serbia—Dinar	100.000	.0285
Spain—Peseta	100.000	.1330
Sweden—Krona	100.000	.2240
Switzerland—Franc	100.000	.1700
Turkey—Turkish Pound	100.000	.440

\* No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head re quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierceas, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Prices Steadier—Demand Fair—Some Export Interest—Shipments Maintained—Domestic Trade Maintained.

The developments of the past week have shown a fair demand for cash products and a better tone to all the markets with some evidence of a more hopeful feeling regarding the developments the next few weeks. The fact that export shipments are keeping up fairly good has had some effect but it is evident that the ideas are somewhat conflicting as to the foreign position. Certain interests are insisting that there is a very steady demand and that Europe continues to absorb a good deal of product in a quiet but a very persistent manner. There is constant doubt being cast upon this trade by either bearish inclined dealers or those who do not get the business, it being claimed that a good deal of the business is on consignment and has to be financed by loans and credits.

The fact however that the shipments keep up in a very steady ratio would seem to indicate that the trade is not fully cognizant of all the developments and there is enough actual demand to keep a steady flow and the goods are apparently paid for in one form or another as the shipments keep up. The shipments the past week were nearly 15,000,000 lbs. of lard from Atlantic ports compared with 7,000,000 lbs. last year and the shipments of meats are a little over 16,000,000 lbs. against 9,500,000 lbs. last year. The bulk of the shipments of meats continues to the United Kingdom while the continent, particularly Germany, absorbs most of the lard.

The movement of livestock seems to be fairly well maintained, the receipts at the six leading points for the past week were about the same as last year. Analysis of the movement of livestock at the sixty-nine markets for May and for the five months ended May 31 show a considerable falling off however in hogs and cattle compared with the same time last year but an increase in sheep. The figures for the movement of livestock compare as follows:

	1921	1920
<b>Cattle—</b>		
May receipts .....	1,541,266	1,778,183
Local slaughter ..	923,290	985,754
May shipments .....	586,398	183,792
<b>Five Months—</b>		
Receipts .....	7,431,412	8,358,970
Slaughter .....	4,485,907	4,950,141
Shipments .....	2,879,995	3,339,831
<b>Hogs—</b>		
May receipts .....	3,321,530	4,209,782
Slaughter .....	2,269,531	2,789,687
Shipments .....	1,038,493	1,392,108
<b>Five Months—</b>		
Receipts .....	18,625,633	19,857,442
Slaughter .....	12,199,439	12,769,653
Shipments .....	6,482,202	7,004,487
<b>Sheep—</b>		
May receipts .....	1,915,553	1,487,541
Slaughter .....	1,014,363	7,005,844
Shipments .....	926,279	817,964
<b>Five Months—</b>		
Receipts .....	8,647,443	7,298,840
Slaughter .....	5,089,870	3,946,622
Shipments .....	3,595,825	3,395,234

The decrease in the slaughter of cattle was 465,534 for the five months; hogs 1,231,809, while there was an increase in the slaughter of sheep of 1,149,248.

Considerable attention was directed during the week to a report that an analysis of the Census Bureau figures indicated that the Bureau of Crop Estimates report of the number of hogs in the country was greatly exaggerated. The fact that the total of hogs as of January 1, might be

less than estimated, does not seem to have affected the movement. The above table shows that the movement of hogs to market, while showing a decrease of 6.2% for the five months will, at the rate so far mean a total for the year of about 40,000,000. The slaughter has decreased moderately but the total inspected slaughter of hogs for the period since July 1st shows a total of 30,810,000 compared with 31,831,000 last year.

The inspected slaughter for the year ended July 1st, last, showed a total of 38,976,000 compared with 44,398,000, but this decrease was a natural reflection of the falling off in live stock production on account of the drop in prices and the cost development which have been seen the past two years. There is no disputing the fact that the number of food animals in the country in proportion to the population has greatly decreased in the past thirty years, which would seem to indicate that the people of the country are slowly economizing on meat diet compared with the earlier years of the countries growth.

Compared with the stocks of products reported early in the season it is expected that the product stocks will show a steady decrease for the balance of the season, following the usual course in preceding years. The grand total of all stocks was not quite as large as last year while the number of animals slaughtered is showing a decrease, excepting sheep, and the volume of exports is very well maintained compared with a year ago.

**PORK**—The market continues rather quiet, the warm weather checking domestic consumption, although cash trade has ruled fair on the whole. Prices were steadier with the west. At New York mess was quotable at \$24@24.50, family \$30@33, and short clears \$22@24.50. At Chicago mess pork was quotable at \$18.

**LARD**—During the past week there has been a fair export business in this commodity with the United Kingdom and continent, and confirmation was obtained that a fair trade was passing in lard, for the past two and possibly three weeks. The outward movement was heavy, and the market stronger. Prime western was

quoted at \$10.70@10.80, middle western \$10.35 @10.45, New York city ten cents nominal, refined to the continent 12c, South American 12½c. Brazil kegs 13¼c, while compound lard in round lots was 10c under July, loose lard quoted at 90c under, and leaf lard 8½@8¾ nominal. The English lard market continued strong, advancing about two shillings from the levels of a week ago, with spot lard at Liverpool 78 shillings per 112 lbs.

**BEEF**—The market was dull and steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$12@13, packet \$13@15, family \$16@17, and extra India mess \$21@23.

### PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report of The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 22, 1921. — Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 26@28c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 22c; 10@12 lbs., 21c; 18@14 lbs., 20c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 18c; 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 16c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 14½c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 14c; 8@10 lbs., 15c; 10@12 lbs., 14c; 12@14 lbs., 13c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 13c; 12@14 lbs., 12c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 23c; 10@12 lbs., 22½c; 12@14 lbs., 21½c; dressed hogs, 14½c; city steam lard, 9¼@10c; compound, 9½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 23c; 10@12 lbs., 22c; 12@14 lbs., 21c; 14@16 lbs., 19c; skinned shoulders, 14c; boneless butts, 21c; Boston butts, 15c; lean trimmings, 11c; regular trimmings, 7c; spareribs, 9@10c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 4c; livers, 2c; tails, 9c; pig tongues, 9c.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending June 18, 1921, with comparisons:

	Week ended June 18, 1921.	Week ended June 19, 1920.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to June 18, 1921.
United Kingdom .....	300	300	14,485
Continent .....	60	300	14,485
So. and Cent. Amer. ....			2,910
West Indies .....			11,818
B. N. A. Colonies .....			894
Other countries .....			531
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>32,129</b>

### BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

United Kingdom ..	5,477,000	6,410,400	245,970,700
Continent .....	1,941,500	5,100,800	100,381,280
So. and Cent. Amer. ..	240,000		879,951
West Indies .....			9,250,240
B. N. A. Colonies .....			165,008
Other countries .....			505,958
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,658,500</b>	<b>11,511,200</b>	<b>357,133,117</b>

### LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom ..	5,376,040	3,642,000	201,517,432
Continent .....	12,424,320	5,805,500	305,195,151
So. and Cent. Amer. ..	49,000		1,144,449
West Indies .....			7,677,298
B. N. A. Colonies .....			47,447
Other countries .....			188,176
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>17,849,360</b>	<b>9,447,500</b>	<b>515,769,953</b>

### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	60	5,360,500	15,700,360
Boston .....		625,000	
Philadelphia .....		6,000	
Baltimore .....		340,000	604,000
New Orleans .....		1,327,000	747,000
Montreal .....			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7,658,500</b>	<b>17,849,360</b>

Previous week .....	205	8,376,700	13,217,280
Two weeks ago .....	100	15,821,500	20,341,816
Cor. week 1920 .....	300	11,511,200	9,447,500

Comparative summary of aggregate exports in lbs. from Nov. 1, 1920, to June 18, 1921.

	1920 to 1921.	1919 to 1920.	Increase.
Pork .....	60	4,235,800	5,854,000
Bacon and hams .....	357,133,117	709,488,262	*342,355,145
Lard .....	515,769,952	395,439,587	120,330,365

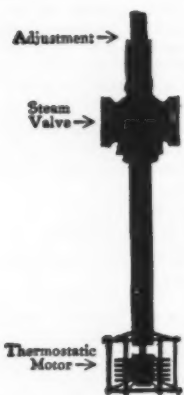
\*Decrease.

## The Packers' Pageant

The annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers will be held at Chicago on August 8, 9 and 10, 1921, in conjunction with the Pageant of Progress, a second World's Fair, which is to be held at Chicago during that period.

The Pageant of Progress is to include as one of its prominent features a splendid historical and illustrative exhibit of the meat packing industry, in the preparation of which members of the Institute and of the American Meat Packers' Trade & Supply Association will cooperate. Full information concerning this "second World's Fair" and the convention features in connection therewith will be published in early issues of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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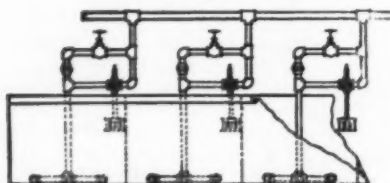
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(1437A)

## Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

**Frozen Meat Case Reopened.**—The commission has reopened for further hearing the case of Swift & Company vs. Director General, Southern Pacific Ry. Company, et al., Docket No. 11012, which relates to the rate on frozen meat in carloads, from South San Francisco, Calif., to New York City. The petition for rehearing was filed by the Director General.

**Refusal to Unload Livestock.**—A tentative report has been filed in the case of the Cleveland Provision Company vs. Director General as agent et al., Docket No. 12131, the syllabus of which is as follows: "Refusal of defendants to unload livestock at complainant's private canal road plant in Cleveland, Ohio, or to make allowance for the cost to complainant of such unloading done by it, while contemporaneously the defendants unload livestock without extra charge at their public livestock station, the Cleveland Union Stock Yards, in the same city, found not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial. The complaint should be dismissed."

**Charges on Dried Egg Yolk.**—A tentative report has been proposed in the case of Arnold Brothers vs. Director General as agent, Docket No. 11872, the syllabus of which is as follows: "1. Upon complaint that the charges on a carload of dried egg yolk from Vancouver, Canada, to Baltimore, Md., on traffic originating in China, were unreasonable, held; that the jurisdiction of the commission over through shipments from an adjacent foreign country to points in the United States extends only to that portion of the transportation within the United States. 2. Portion of charges received for the transportation within the United States found unreasonable. Reparation awarded."

**Charges on Imported Vegetable Tallow.**—A tentative report has been proposed in the case of the Rub-No-More Company vs. Director General as agent, Great Northern Ry. Company, et al., Docket No. 11855, the syllabus of which is as follows: "Charges collected on two carloads of imported vegetable tallow shipped from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Ft. Wayne, Ind., found to have been unreasonable. Reparation awarded."

**I. & S. Docket No. 1263.**—Substitution of 35 per cent for 33 1/3 per cent increase in the class and commodity rates between eastern and southern groups and the southwest.—A petition for rehearing on behalf of Morris & Company and Wilson & Company, Inc., has been filed in this proceeding. A former petition, which has been denied, contended that the Commission's finding, authorizing an advance in the joint through rates on hides from Oklahoma City to Eastern points was erroneous. The commission, in refusing to modify its order, stated that the only purpose of that order was to restore relationships disturbed by Ex Parte 74, and this second petition has been filed to bring the attention of the Commission to the facts: (a) That the proposed rates on hides from Oklahoma City do not restore relationships; (b) that the proposed rates are unjust and unreasonable; and (c) that the proposed adjustment is unjustly discriminatory against protestants and unduly preferential of their competitors at Ft. Worth.

**I. & S. Docket No. 1352.**—Southern Quarantine Cattle at Jersey City, N. J.,

and New York, N. Y. The commission has suspended until October 13 the operation of schedules published in Pennsylvania Railroad Tariff G. O. I. C. C. No. 11680, which provide that shipments of southern cattle from quarantine territory will not be accepted for delivery at Jersey City or New York. There is no restriction of a similar nature now applicable.

**Rates on Animal Tankage.**—A tentative report has been proposed in the case of Darling & Company vs. Director General, as agent, Docket No. 12182, the syllabus of which is as follows: "Rates on animal tankage in carloads from Chicago, Ill., to Little Rock, Ark., found not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful. Complaint dismissed."

**Rates on Wool in the Grease.**—A complaint has been filed by the Boston Wool Trade Association vs. Clyde Steamship Company et al., Docket No. 12853. It is directed against unjust and unreasonable rates on wool in the grease from Kerrville and other points in Texas to Boston. The prayer asks for reasonable rates and reparation.

**Fourth Section Order No. 7984.**—Lard compounds and lard substitutes to Nashville and Clarksville, Tenn. This order, entered June 18th, is responsive to Application No. 11986. It authorizes the carriers to continue until November 28, 1921, rates on lard compounds and lard substitutes rated class "B" in Southern Classification, from New Orleans, La., and other points taking same rates, to Nashville and Clarksville, Tenn., the same as the rate contemporaneously maintained on like traffic to Louisville, Ky., without observing the long-and-short-haul provision of the fourth section of the interstate commerce act.

**I. & S. Docket No. 1313.**—Livestock from Mobile division, Southern railway, to New Orleans. The commission has vacated and set aside its order of suspension in this proceeding as of June 30th and discontinued this proceeding wherein tariffs were suspended which provided for the cancellation of carload commodity rates on livestock from points on the Mobile division of the Southern railway when routed via Mobile to New Orleans, the carrier's respondent having filed a tariff, effective June 30th, cancelling the schedules under suspension.

## PERISHABLE FREIGHT DOCKET.

The subjects listed below will be given consideration by the National Perishable Freight Committee at an emergency hearing to be held at office of the Trunk Line Association, Room 401, No. 143 Liberty street, New York City, on Wednesday, June 29, 1921, commencing at 10 a. m. (New York local time) 9 a. m. (standard time). Interested parties are invited to express their views before the committee. Those desiring to present their views in writing will forward same to E. S. Briggs, chairman, National Perishable Freight Committee, Chicago, in sufficient time to insure receipt not later than the date above mentioned.

### Description:

Subject No. 320\*—Proposed increase in charge per ton for all ice supplied by carriers to carload shipments of perishable traffic at the following points: Maryland—Baltimore; Massachusetts—Boston, East Boston, Hoosac Wharves, Mystic Wharves; Pennsylvania—Philadelphia; New Jersey—Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, Croton; New York—New York City, Brooklyn, St. George; Virginia—Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth. (1512)

\*Docketed by carrier.

## FERTILIZER MEN AT CONVENTION.

The fertilizer and by-products interests attended en masse the National Fertilizer Convention at White Sulphur Springs, Va., this week. As a result the fertilizer and by-products market was dead.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—A very dull and featureless market was experienced the past week with no important transactions reported, and with little evidence of any important business in sight. The undertone continued to rule barely steady, notwithstanding the comparatively low levels, although no change in values compared with a week ago occurred. Trade sentiment is mixed, and the disposition is to go slow. A belief seems to prevail that the hot weather may force some supplies on the market, and this tends to limit interest by consumers, except at concessions. At New York prime city was 3½¢ asked, special loose 4½¢ asked, and edible 6½¢ asked, the better tone in cotton oil and in pure lard being without influence. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 4½¢@4¾¢, No. 2 at 3@3½¢, and edible 6@6½¢. Australian tallow at London was also dull and unchanged during the week, with choice Australian at forty shillings and good mixed Australian tallow at 36s. 6d.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market generally has ruled quiet and steady, although small sales again took place at the 7½¢ level at New York. Offerings are not pressed for sale at present, but consumers continue to take only immediate requirements. Prices hang around the season's low point, owing to the moderate compound lard business that is passing, and the action in tallow, both of which offset materially the better feeling in cottonseed oil. At New York oleo was quoted at 7½¢, while at Chicago oleo was 7@7½¢.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market was dull and weaker at New York the past week, while the market in the west was dull and unchanged. Stagnation in demand and a little freer offerings caused a decline of ¼¢ in the east, with oleo at New York down to 9½¢, while at Chicago the market was held at 10@10½¢ for extra oleo.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**LARD OIL.**—The market was dull and easier. At New York edible was quoted at \$1@1.10 per gallon, winter strained 78@82¢, extra No. 1 at 65@70¢, No. 1 at 62@63¢, and No. 2 at 60@61¢ per gallon.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—This market was also dull and easier. At New York pure refined was quoted at 77@79¢ per gallon, extra No. 1 at 72@74¢, No. 1 at 68@70¢, and No. 2 at 64@66¢.

**GREASES.**—The market again lacked feature, with trade small, consuming demand quiet, and offerings fair. No concessions in prices were announced, but

outside of some inquiry for choice white grease for export, there was little to the market. At New York choice yellow and house was quoted at 3¼@3½¢ nominal, brown at 3@3½¢, and white 4¼@6¼¢, according to grade. At Chicago trade was fairly good, with brown and house at 3@3½¢, yellow at 3¼@4¢, and choice white at 5½@5¾¢.

### CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

Although prices have not changed greatly from a week ago, demand for all kinds of fresh meat has been decidedly narrow, reducing the volume of the week's business to a new low mark.

Supplies have proved excessive, as no time during the week has the local outlet been normal. Assortments have been good and prices seem to have very little influence on the movement. At times the avenues of disposition appeared almost completely blocked. Forequarter cuts reached extremely low spots to those who could use them. Many large buyers, especially boners, refused to buy at any price. Values in general have not shown the decline naturally expected under such conditions, as lower prices did not afford any material encouragement to the movement. The bulk of the steer offerings showed considerable grass, with few strictly choice bullocks available. Very desirable butcher steers showing grain were procurable at \$14 to \$15.50, while \$13 to \$14 took the better end of the grassy kind. Cars supplies consisted largely of common and medium grassy stuff. Some very desirable handweight heifers sold in the steer class. The greater declines on beef were made on cow cuts of the lower grades, although proportionate declines were made on all grades of both cows and steers. Boners being slow buyers, bulls declines fifty to seventy-five cents under a limited demand. Kosher beef found slow demand and declined fifty cents for the week.

With moderate supplies and a fair demand, veal prices held about steady the first half of the week, but subsequently, with demand narrowing, prices declined generally \$1. Bulk consisted of medium and good calves, with few strictly choice.

The spring lamb supply showed a larger percentage of common and medium grades than usual. Butts were slow and touched unevenly lower spots. The cull end was practically unsalable, as consumptive demand seemed to have reached the minimum.

The moderate offerings of mutton contained a good percentage of desirable

handweight sheep which sold generally steady with a week ago.

While supplies of pork have not been heavy, they were fully ample for the limited demand. Many extremely low sales were recorded toward the week's end. Fresh yard cut stock have held about steady, while shipped stock, much of which required prompt movement, registered sharp declines.

Compared with last Friday, steers are fifty cents lower, cows steady to \$1 lower, bulls fifty to seventy-five cents lower. Veal \$1 down, fed lambs steady to \$2 lower and spring lambs \$1 higher on the better grades. Mutton is steady. Pork loins steady to \$1 up, shoulders fifty cents to one dollar lower, Boston butts steady, picnics steady to fifty cents higher and spare-ribs steady. There will be a moderate carryover of beef and pork, with veal and lamb well cleared.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 21, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4¼@4½¢ lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3¼@4¢ lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 5@5¼¢ lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½@3¢ lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¼@3¢ lb.; talc, 1¼@2¢ lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs., 6¼@7¢ lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.35@1.40 gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 12@12½¢ lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 10½@11¢ lb.; cottonseed oil, 8@8¼¢ lb.; soya bean oil, 7¼@8¢ lb.; corn oil, 8@8½¢ lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., deodorized, 10@10¼¢ lb.; crude, 6@6½¢ lb.

Price city tallow, special, nominal, 4¼¢ lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 12½@13¢ lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 8½@9¢ lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 8@8½¢ lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 16½@17¢ lb.; prime packers' grease, 3¼@3½¢ lb.

### MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending June 17, 1921, with comparisons:

Western dressed meats:	This week.	Last week.
Steers, carcasses .....	2,576½	2,085
Cows, carcasses .....	615	697
Bulls, carcasses .....	58	121
Veal, carcasses .....	2,068	2,031
Lamb, carcasses .....	8,306	5,869
Mutton, carcasses .....	1,445	2,381
Pork, lb. ....	356,698	309,647
Local slaughters:		
Cattle .....	2,437	2,598
Calves .....	2,685	2,030
Sheep .....	8,390	9,161
Hogs .....	19,024	18,770

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## Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin

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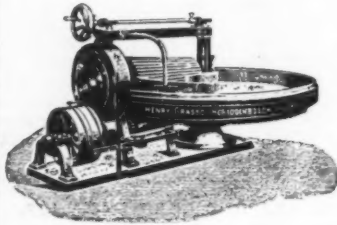


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### PREVENTABLE OIL MILL LOSSES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the  
Fort Worth Laboratories.)  
Fort Worth, Tex., June 18, 1921.

Frequently the question arises as to how much is lost when cake runs 1 per cent above guarantee in protein or 1 per cent more oil than good practice. The following is based on a mill crushing 100 tons of seed per day and present market prices. The loss, of course, will vary with the price of products.

Owing to the high protein content of Texas and Oklahoma seed, the mills have to watch their operating conditions carefully to be certain that the protein content of their cake is not in excess of the guarantee. This is especially true during those seasons where the amount of linters cut is light. Very few men realize the large amount of money that can be lost due to excess protein. One per cent excess protein in a 100-ton mill means a loss of \$20 per day. It not infrequently happens that 46 per cent protein is shipped on a 43 per cent protein guarantee. A good, careful superintendent by watching his work can easily save his salary several times over by keeping his protein in line with the guarantee. This is one feature of mill operation which devolves directly on the superintendent himself, since he is responsible for the adjustment of the machinery.

In the matter of loss of oil in cake, while a great deal depends upon the superintendent, unfortunately the actual operation depends upon the press room crew and mainly on the meal cook. Here is a weak point in oil milling and one requiring careful watching. A loss of 1 per cent oil in cake means a loss of \$36 per day in a 100-ton mill. When the fact is considered that the difference between best and worst extraction results is easily 3 per cent, the amount of money that can slip away in this manner is extremely large, and can easily mean the difference between a profit or a loss on the season's operation.

Also consider the item of oil lost in hulls. This can easily amount to 1/2 per cent above good practice, which means a loss of \$15 per day. This is another point which is directly up to the superintendent.

How many mills can say that they have not paid claims on oil due to prime oil being spoiled by a poor settling system or dirty oil in storage, or leaky storage tank roofs? Losses due to these conditions occur frequently.

Taking all these points into consideration, it is readily apparent that in a normal season an oil mill can easily lose on the operating end \$20,000, which is equivalent to 10 per cent on \$200,000. Thus it is seen that buying and selling are not the whole game. A superintendent who knows the results on his day and night products can make the above saving.

### COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York, June 1st to 21st, were 8,475 bbls. From New Orleans for the same time exports were 2,500 bbls. The total for the two ports is 10,975 bbls.

# VEGETABLE OILS

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Stronger—Trade Continues Small  
—Sentiment Mixed—Cotton Conditions  
Generally Favorable—Cash Demand  
Moderate—Compound Lard Slow—Crude  
Tight—Government Report Bullish.

Operations in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange were stimulated for a few days after the issuance of the Census Bureau report late last week, but trading again fell flat, and sentiment continued very mixed. The report undoubtedly made a very favorable showing, and prices advanced some forty points, but all of the bulge was not maintained, as a great many were inclined to believe that some discrepancies had occurred in the compiling of the figures. The report more than met the ideas of those bullishly inclined, and although many inquiries as to the correctness of the figures were sent to Washington, no corrections have been officially announced up to this writing.

Speculative demand improved, with some buying for Western and Southern account, while the local bulls took advantage to bid the market up. On the bulges, realizing was in evidence, and there was considerable pressure from certain refining quarters. The market on the whole

showed a remarkable sustaining power, after having reached new highs for the upward movement. Demand for cash oil was moderate for domestic account, while export demand continued slow with the weakness in foreign exchange rates against any immediate improvement. However, cash oil was firmly held. Demand for compound lard improved slightly, but the demand on the whole is not important, although compound is still at 9¼c, whereas New York city lard has advanced to the ten-cent level. A short while back compound was held above pure lard prices.

The developments during the week were largely constructive in character. The lard market, on further export demand from the United Kingdom and the continent, showed considerable strength, while statistically the cotton oil position is growing stronger. Crude oil remained dull but strong at 5¼c in the Southeast, 5.60c in the valley and 5¼c bid in Texas. The weakness in stocks and in cotton operated against the bulges, but while other commodities broke sharply at times, with the serious break in financial quarters, cotton oil at no time showed any material weakness. An important feature is the fact that the buying power does not follow

the extreme upturns, but it is equally true that selling pressure is extremely small on the breaks. A good many believe the market will gradually creep upward, and lack important stimulation until the cotton crop reaches the critical stage of development, when startling reports will be current, which will, it is believed, be immediately felt in cotton oil, owing to the indications for a normal supply of oil for the new season, or even a supply below normal.

The outward movement is not large, but showed some increase the past week, and amount to nearly 11,000 bbls. thus far.

Deliveries on June contracts to date have been 200 bbls., and as the interest in the current month was extremely small, attention is now directly toward the prospective July tenders. Refining interests have been so mixed in their views that definite information is unobtainable, but owing to the high price levels of crude oil compared with July, the belief prevails that the deliveries will be much smaller than figured on a short while ago, and that the oil will fall into strong hands.

An important refining interest made the statement that, in their opinion, the supplies of old cotton oil remaining in the country will be practically exhausted by October 1st, or before new oil is avail-

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able in quantity. This report attracted considerable attention, but notwithstanding conditions surrounding the market itself, there are those who cannot see the constructive side of any market at the present time, basing their belief largely upon the world's economic condition. The European financial situation has not improved to any material extent, this being particularly so of the central empires, and emphasized by the fact that Germany for the past week or ten days has been trying to buy wheat in the United States, basis half cash and half ninety days' credit. New York banks are not favorable toward this condition, but English and French banks have to some extent financed this kind of trade.

Prime summer yellow in barrels, spot New York, is around 8 cents, while

bleachable oil f. o. b. the mill in tanks was 6¼c. Conditions in the cotton belt have been generally favorable, but even under excellent conditions throughout the season, it is hardly likely that a ten million bale cotton crop will be realized if the acreage figures are in line with the private estimates.

Tallow continued around 4¼c asked, with oleo stearine selling at 7¼c. The English cotton oil markets are firm with refined at Hull 41s 6d, and Egyptian crude oil there 36s. Coconut oil is easier, with Manila 7¼c asked, coast basis, crude peanut domestic is 6c asked, soya bean sellers' tanks duty free 5¼c coast, corn oil crude 7½@7¾c, refined New York 9¼@9½c, all the oils meeting a very poor demand.

The Government report showed domestic consumption of 251,000 bbls. during May against 139,000 last year; with the exports, the disappearance during May 1921 was around 309,000 bbls. Domestic consumption for ten months has been 1,915,000 bbls. against 1,539,000 last year, while exports for the season were practically double those of a year ago, amounting to 317,000 bbls. over last year.

The census bureau's report in full on cottonseed and cottonseed products follows:

	1920-21.	1919-20.
Cottonseed—Stock Aug. 1,		
tons .....	32,000	24,000
Received Aug. 1-May 31..	3,963,000	3,985,000
Crushed, same time .....	3,963,000	3,963,000
On hand May 31st. ....	130,000	47,000
Crude Oil—Stock Aug. 1..	22,619,000	25,496,000
Produced Aug. 1-May 31..	1,249,225,000	1,195,988,000
Shipped out, same time .....	1,213,569,000	1,141,395,000
On hand May 31st. ....	70,198,000	79,518,000
Refined Oil—Stock Aug. 1.	297,742,000	148,486,000
Produced Aug. 1-May 31..	1,066,722,000	932,795,000
Stock May 31st .....	334,056,000	345,537,000
Cottonseed Oil exports—10		
months .....	265,424,000	137,806,000

Stocks on hand of seed are 83,000 tons more than last year; of crude oil 9,000,000 lbs. less and of refined oil 11,000,000 lbs. less.

Cottonseed Oil consumption:

	1920-21.	1919-20.
Refined—Stock Aug. 1.....	297,742,000	148,486,000
Produced 10 mos., refined..	1,066,722,000	932,795,000
Imports, May, 1921 (estimated) .....	1,350,000	21,375,000
Total supply .....	1,365,818,000	1,102,659,000
Exports, ten months .....	265,424,000	137,807,000
Stock May 31 .....	334,056,000	345,597,000
Total distribution .....	599,482,000	483,344,000
Apparent domestic consumption .....	766,322,000	619,315,000

**COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions.**

Thursday, June 16, 1921.

	Sales.	Range.	High.	Low.	Closing.
					Bid. Asked.
Spot .....					700 a 760
June .....					700 a 760
July .....	1200	736	732	735 a	736
Aug. ....	100	755	755	750 a	755
Sept. ....	2800	766	760	760 a	761
Oct. ....	200	763	763	764 a	767
Nov. ....					764 a 768
Dec. ....	3700	774	769	768 a	770
Jan. ....					770 a 775

Total sales, 9,600. Prime Crude S. E., 575 Bid.

Friday, June 17, 1921.

	Sales.	Range.	High.	Low.	Closing.
					Bid. Asked.
Spot .....					760 a ....
June .....					760 a 790
July .....	3300	765	740	763 a	764
Aug. ....	300	770	765	775 a	790
Sept. ....	8700	800	761	797 a	799
Oct. ....	900	783	770	796 a	805
Nov. ....					785 a 800
Dec. ....	1500	791	768	790 a	794
Jan. ....	800	780	777	790 a	800

Total sales, 16,100. Prime Crude S. E., 575 Bid.

Saturday, June 18, 1921.

	Sales.	Range.	High.	Low.	Closing.
					Bid. Asked.
Spot .....					750 a ....
June .....	100	775	775	750 a	785
July .....	3100	763	751	756 a	760
Aug. ....	300	780	779	770 a	779
Sept. ....	2700	793	782	785 a	786
Oct. ....	1500	795	785	788 a	792
Nov. ....	400	785	776	770 a	778
Dec. ....	500	790	780	775 a	785
Jan. ....	300	794	784	775 a	784

Total sales, 9,300. Prime Crude S. E., 575 Bid.

Monday, June 20, 1921.

	Sales.	Range.	High.	Low.	Closing.
					Bid. Asked.
Spot .....					760 a ....
June .....					775 a ....
July .....	800	749	742	741 a	742
Aug. ....					755 a 769
Sept. ....	1400	790	775	776 a	775
Oct. ....	1300	795	788	780 a	785
Nov. ....					760 a 775
Dec. ....	300	787	785	770 a	779
Jan. ....	200	785	783	770 a	780

Total sales, 5,400. Prime Crude S. E., 5.80 Bid.

Tuesday, June 21, 1921.

	Sales.	Range.	High.	Low.	Closing.
					Bid. Asked.
Spot .....					775 a ....
June .....					760 a 800
July .....	1300	750	745	748 a	750
Aug. ....	450	775	775	774 a	776
Sept. ....	500	790	783	789 a	790
Oct. ....	2800	799	780	798 a	799
Nov. ....					775 a 790
Dec. ....	700	783	775	782 a	787
Jan. ....					783 a 790

Total sales, 9,500. Prime Crude S. E., 5.80-600.

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Wednesday, June 22, 1921.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
June			740 a	775
July	1100	750 740	740 a	743
Aug.	500	775 775	770 a	775
Sept.	600	791 783	785 a	789
Oct.	600	798 795	795 a	798
Nov.	100	780 780	777 a	781
Dec.	800	785 780	778 a	785
Jan.			782 a	790

Total sales, 6,700. Prime Crude S. E., 5.75 Bid.

Thursday, June 23, 1921.

Market closed 4 points lower to 7 net higher. Sales, 6,700 brls. Prime crude, \$6, sales; prime summer yellow, spot, \$7.40; July, \$7.39; September, \$7.85; December, \$7.85, all bid.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—With consuming demand small, and offerings slightly larger, this market has taken on an easier appearance. Manila oil, bulk, was 7½¢ @ 7¼¢ asked c.i.f. with buyers' ideas around 7½¢. At New York 8¢ was reported bid for Manila, bulk shipment. Small lots were offered at 8@8¼¢ f.o.b. the coast, according to position. At New York Ceylon was quoted at 10¼@10½¢, cochin 11@11¼¢, and edible 12½@13¢. Manila tanks on the coast were 8@8¼¢. Copra showed little change at 4¼@4½¢, coast.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market continued to rule extremely quiet, and with little change in underlying conditions. Sellers' tanks, coast, were about unchanged at 5½¢, while crude soya, New York, was 7½@8¢, deodorized 8½@9½¢. Offerings are light and what little interest is displayed centers in duty-free oil.

**PEANUT OIL.**—The market continues extremely dull, but the undertone is steady. Offerings are not large, but demand is slack. At New York crude peanut was

quoted at 9@9¼¢, deodorized 10@10¼¢. Crude oil f.o.b. the mill in tanks was quoted at 6@6¼¢, while Oriental peanut, sellers' tanks, coast, was nominally quoted at 6¼¢. Parilla in barrels was quoted at 9¼@9½¢.

**CORN OIL.**—The market is quiet but steady. Offerings are rather tightly held around present levels, but the holding-off policy of consumers showed little change. Crude oil f.o.b. the mill in tanks was quoted at 5½@5¾¢, crude oil in barrels New York 7½@7¾¢, refined in barrels 9¼@9½¢, and in cases about \$1.11 per gallon.

**PALM OIL.**—The weakness in foreign exchange continued to affect the market adversely, particularly as demand was slow. Largos was quoted at 6½¢ New York, niger 5½@5¾¢ and palm kernel 8¾@9¢.

J. B. Perry of Grenada, Miss., in his usual style.

The meeting was formally opened by President G. B. Alexander of Greenville, Miss., and the president's address was followed by talks from the following men: Hon. J. W. McGrath, president of the Mississippi State Chamber of Commerce; Hon. W. D. Davis, president of the Mississippi State Bankers' Association, Brookhaven, Miss.; Loy E. Rast, agronomist, soil improvement, Southern Fertilizer Association, Little Rock, Ark., who spoke on "Accurate Basis for Grades of Cottonseed"; and Hon. Frank Robertson, attorney general of Mississippi, who spoke on "The Pink Bollworm Situation."

## GEORGIA CRUSHERS MEET.

The annual meeting of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia, held at the DeSoto Hotel, Savannah, Ga., June 20 and 21, proved fully as interesting and successful as was predicted by those in charge of the affair. One of the interesting talks was that of W. W. Banks, vice-president of the Citizens & Southern Bank, Atlanta, Ga., who spoke on "The Future of the Cotton Oil Industry." Hon. H. M. Stanley, chairman of the Industrial Commission of Georgia, addressed the convention on the subject of "Application of Workmen's Compensation." There were a number of other interesting addresses.

One feature of the entertainment was a boat ride down the Savannah river and around the bayous. Dinner was served during the trip and the boat ride proved to be one of the most delightful events of the convention.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS.

### Memphis.

(Special Wire to the National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 23, 1921.—Basis prime cottonseed oil 5.80¢; good seven percent meal nominal, \$29.50; hulls \$6.00 loose, \$9.00 sacked.

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to the National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 23, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady; 5.60¢ bid, 5.75¢ asked; offerings light, demand good. Numerous inquiries; bleachable is a scarce article. Seven percent meal \$29.75; eight percent meal \$31.75; loose hulls \$6.50; sacked hulls \$9.50, all short ton f. o. b. interior points.

### MISSISSIPPI CRUSHERS MEET.

The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association held its tenth annual convention at New Orleans, La., June 21 and 22. The address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. H. M. Gill, and the response by

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**II—A Statistical Section**, covering livestock population, movement, consumption, manufacturing operations, exports, etc., embracing both meats and by-products, together with allied products, such as vegetable oils. A novel feature of this section is that it will be largely in chart form, so as to offer a series of graphic pictures for ready reference and comprehension.

**III—Packinghouse Practice**. A condensed and authoritative outline of packinghouse operations, giving actual tests, facts and figures in brief form, and intended as a general guide to the best practice in packinghouse and by-product operations. This section is to be illustrated with pictures, charts and diagrams which will be an aid to quick reference and clear understanding.

The work is being done with the aid of the best experts and statisticians, and the book will be ready for issuance within a comparatively short time. Watch for further announcements.

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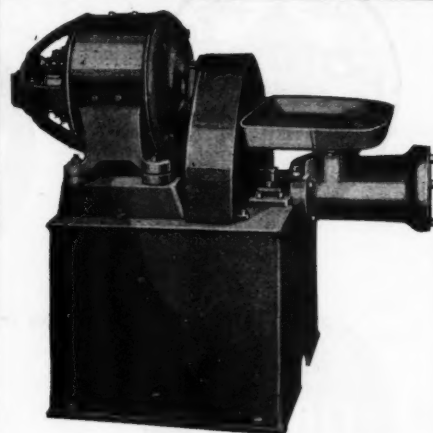
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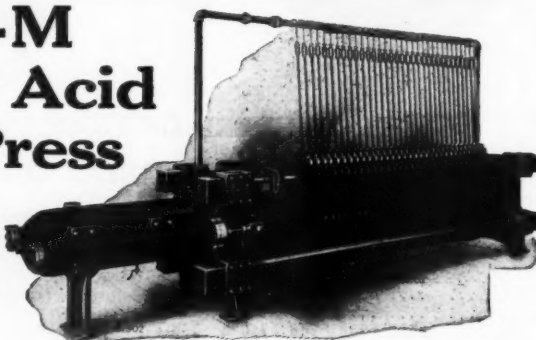
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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market for hog products was stronger at the week end, with a better feeling in the hog market, light offerings, buying by packers and persistent reports of export business. Fears of corn crop damage by hot dry weather helped the market. Domestic cash trade was fair but the hog movement continued on a very liberal scale.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was rather quiet but the undertone was firm. Profit taking developed on the bulges and there was some pressure from refiners, but support was in evidence on the setbacks. Crude oil advanced to 6c sales in the southeast, 5½c sales in the valley and was 5¼c bid in Texas. The English cotton oil market was easier but on the other hand cotton stocks and lard were better, inducing some speculative buying of oil.

A private crop report placed the condition acreage decrease at 30½%. The condition was given as 69.5 and the indicated yield as 8,300,000 bales without linters.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: July, \$7.40@7.45; September, \$7.86@7.90; October, \$7.94@8.00; December, \$7.89@7.93; January, \$7.89@7.95.

### Tallow.

Special loose at 4¼c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Sales at 7½c. Extra oleo oil, 9¼c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, June 24, 1921.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$11.00@11.05; Middle West, \$10.65@10.70; city steam, \$10.00; refined continent, \$12.00; South American, \$12.25; Brazil kegs, \$13.25; compound, \$9.25.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 24, 1921.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 24, 1921.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 35s, 6d to 38s, 6d.

### Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, June 24, 1921.—(By cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 41s; crude, 35s, 6d.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 24, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 36,028 quarters; to the Continent, none; to other ports, 13,152 quarters. Exports for the previous week were as follows: England, 83,421 quarters; to the Continent, 638 quarters; to other ports, 5,745 quarters.

## COTTONSEED AND PRODUCT CENSUS.

The United States Government census report, issued June 17, for the period of August 1, 1920, to May 31, 1921, shows that 3,892,951 tons of seed were crushed during that period, compared to 3,962,570 tons during the same period last year. The seed on hand May 31 was 130,471 tons, compared to 47,077 tons a year ago.

Crude oil produced during the ten months' period amounted to 1,249,224,928 pounds, against 1,195,987,283 pounds last year. Crude oil on hand was 70,198,795

pounds against 79,517,509 last year. Refined oil produced was 1,066,722,042 pounds, against 932,795,248 pounds last year. Refined oil on hand was 334,065,306 pounds compared with 345,526,719 pounds last year.

The cake and meal produced amounted to 1,713,191 tons against 1,794,877 for the same period last year. Cake and meal on hand was 141,233 tons, against 216,741 last year. Linters produced totaled 423,605 bales (500-lb.), against 602,862 last year, and linters on hand were 180,090 bales against 233,237 bales last year.

Exports were as follows: Oil, 265,424,607 pounds against 137,806,297 last year; cake and meal, 205,983 tons against 210,738 tons last year; linters, 41,415 running bales against 45,686 last year.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, June 18, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

### CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co. ....	6,349	19,900	15,729
Swift & Co. ....	7,303	15,200	23,200
Morris & Co. ....	5,646	13,200	11,910
Wilson & Co. ....	5,138	13,400	9,454
Anglo-American Provision Co. ....	707	5,400	.....
G. H. Hammond Co. ....	2,220	7,200	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby .....	1,033	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co. 5,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, .....	5,400	5,200	.....
Boyd, Lunham & Co. 5,700 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., .....	5,700	.....	.....
Wm. Davies Co. 5,200 hogs; others, .....	5,200	14,400	.....

### OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,940	7,813	5,300
Swift & Co.	6,353	12,250	7,587
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,643	12,445	10,594
Armour & Co.	5,448	10,789	7,614
Dold Packing Co.	1,676	6,033	571
Swartz & Co.	.....	2,031	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	10,240	.....

### KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,999	11,970	5,190
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,252	9,055	5,467
Fowler Packing Co.	554	4,717	3,401
Morris & Co.	4,717	11,041	3,401
Swift & Co.	4,347	10,869	6,040
Wilson & Co.	4,070	9,402	3,549
Butchers	721	558	176

### ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,956	7,779	10,148
Swift & Co.	2,844	11,890	7,570
Morris & Co.	830	.....	3,989
St. Louis D. B. Co.	996	.....	.....
American Packing Co.	1,139	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	1,521	1,018	.....
East Side Packing Co.	335	1,817	.....
Krey Packing Co.	122	779	.....
Hell Packing Co.	281	1,058	.....
Sieloff Packing Co.	.....	281	60
Butchers	1,174	21,036	3,115

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 18, 1921:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	38,067
Kansas City	21,772
Omaha	20,758
St. Louis	7,886
St. Joseph	6,594
Sioux City	7,187
Cudahy	905
Philadelphia	2,437
Indianapolis	2,247
New York and Jersey City	9,307
Oklahoma City	3,075

### HOGS.

Chicago	135,376
Kansas City	53,145
Omaha	51,031
East St. Louis	37,189
St. Joseph	46,464
Sioux City	26,106
Cudahy	21,775
Cedar Rapids	9,200
South St. Paul	18,120
Fort Worth	31,200
Philadelphia	2,300
Indianapolis	19,024
New York and Jersey City	28,351
Oklahoma City	24,302
Milwaukee	6,642
Cincinnati	8,000
.....	19,600

### SHEEP.

Chicago	65,449
Kansas City	23,932
Omaha	28,574
East St. Louis	15,707
St. Joseph	11,522
Sioux City	1,469
Cudahy	429
Philadelphia	8,396
Indianapolis	685
New York and Jersey City	57,171
Oklahoma City	73

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	6,000	2,000
Kansas City	100	400	.....
Omaha	7,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	100	3,500	300
St. Joseph	100	3,800	300
Sioux City	400	3,500	700
St. Paul	100	700	.....
Fort Worth	200	300	.....
Milwaukee	100	100	.....
Denver	1,800	200	.....
Louisville	200	1,200	2,000
Indianapolis	200	6,000	200
Cincinnati	300	1,800	400
Buffalo	.....	1,400	300
Cleveland	200	1,600	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,100	1,000
New York	532	2,680	4,145
Toronto	400	300	300

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1921.

Chicago	17,000	43,000	10,000
Kansas City	13,000	12,000	5,000
Omaha	6,300	10,500	11,000
St. Louis	3,000	7,000	4,500
St. Joseph	2,500	7,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,500	3,500	.....
St. Paul	1,900	7,500	1,300
Oklahoma City	600	1,800	.....
Fort Worth	3,500	1,200	.....
Milwaukee	100	300	.....
Denver	1,000	1,700	.....
Louisville	1,000	2,000	1,500
Wichita	600	1,100	.....
Indianapolis	800	5,000	300
Pittsburgh	1,800	6,800	9,800
Cincinnati	2,000	5,000	4,000
Buffalo	2,500	14,400	2,500
Cleveland	1,500	5,500	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	600	2,100	1,500
New York	4,280	5,850	11,090
Toronto	3,600	800	800

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1921.

Chicago	8,000	30,000	8,000
Kansas City	9,000	13,000	5,000
Omaha	5,300	14,000	11,000
St. Louis	2,300	10,000	4,000
St. Joseph	2,500	7,000	6,000
Sioux City	1,800	8,000	800
St. Paul	1,000	6,200	300
Oklahoma City	600	500	.....
Fort Worth	2,500	800	500
Milwaukee	500	2,000	200
Denver	600	2,100	2,000
Louisville	400	1,300	2,500
Wichita	600	1,200	200
Indianapolis	1,000	10,000	500
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	600
Cincinnati	400	4,000	4,400
Buffalo	200	2,100	600
Cleveland	400	2,500	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	1,000
Toronto	700	600	300

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1921.

Chicago	12,000	25,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,500	7,500	3,500
Omaha	7,300	18,000	8,500
St. Louis	3,000	12,000	2,000
St. Joseph	1,400	9,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,800	13,000	400
St. Paul	2,200	11,500	600
Oklahoma City	1,300	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	700	300
Milwaukee	200	1,200	100
Denver	1,800	400	800
Louisville	700	1,300	2,000
Wichita	700	1,300	100
Indianapolis	1,500	13,000	600
Pittsburgh	.....	2,000	500
Cincinnati	600	4,500	5,000
Buffalo	100	2,200	200
Cleveland	700	4,500	700
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,600	1,000
Toronto	1,000	1,500	800

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1921.

Chicago	4,000	41,000	14,000
Kansas City	2,500	8,500	2,500
Omaha	6,300	11,500	8,000
St. Louis	1,700	8,500	4,500
St. Joseph	1,300	7,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,800	10,000	400
St. Paul	1,000	3,300	300
Oklahoma City	800	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	900	500
Milwaukee	400	1,800	300
Denver	2,200	2,500	1,700
Indianapolis	600	12,000	800
Cincinnati	.....	4,000	600
Buffalo	700	7,100	5,000
Toronto	100	2,300	200

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1921.

Chicago	5,000	28,000	12,000
Kansas City	500	4,000	1,200
Omaha	1,900	10,500	6,000
St. Louis	1,300	11,500	2,500
St. Joseph	200	4,000	400
Sioux City	1,100	8,000	.....
St. Paul	1,000	5,500	600
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,000	.....
Fort Worth	1,800	800	800
Milwaukee	100	400	.....
Denver	1,500	300	800
Indianapolis	600	10,000	800
Pittsburgh	100	3,500	300
Cincinnati	600	4,500	6,800
Buffalo	200	8,000	1,000

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending June 18:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,438	7,332	43,480	6,423
New York	1,404	6,778	17,890	.....
Central Union	3,465	1,143	13,381	70
Total for week	9,307	15,250	57,171	24,302
Previous week	9,095	14,509	58,033	24,805
Two weeks ago	7,433	15,947	43,620	22,569



# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES** quiet. One packer moved about 3,000 April extreme light native steers at 11c, being a cent under preceding sale. A report is current in the east that further business was done at depreciations but no details can be secured other than the above. The market is steady in tone with available stocks moderate and killers talking firm and not pushing for business. A local small packer sold 6,000 May all weight cows and steers at 10½c. Otherwise the situation is at a halt with tanners uninterested and sellers usually talking above last sales basis. Natives quoted 14@14½; Texas and butts, 14@15c; Colorados, 12½@14c; branded cows, 11@12c; inside paid and outside asked; heavy cows, 12c nominal; lights, 12@13c; native bulls, 8c, last paid, and branded bulls at 6½@7c as to dates and sections.

**COUNTRY HIDES** steady. No new business is reported around the market. Local holders continue to talk optimistically but report no interest leading them to expect movement. There is a bid in the market for some grub free extremes of fresh collection at 9c, which is still unfilled. Some slightly grubby extremes are offered out at 9c. Dealers talk 10c for the best descriptions of extremes. The heavier weights of hides continue neglected and prices are entirely nominal. In other sections, collectors continue moderately anxious to move stock but hesitate to accept the low rates tanners generally bid. Only a few of the larger tanners are interested in hides and their views are generally about 6c Chicago basis for fresh all weight stock. Aged hides are not wanted and are quoted variously. Dealers generally consider their all weight seasonable hides worth about 6½c delivered Chicago basis. Heavy steers here are quoted about 8½@9c nominal; heavy cows and butts are ranged at 6½@7c for business; extremes are quoted at 8½@10c with the ideas of tanners toward the lower levels. Aged heavy hides quoted about 5c and extremes about 6c; branded country hides quoted at 5@5½c flat; country packer branded hides quoted about 6½@8c nominal as to dates and sections; bulls are quoted about 5c; country packer bulls about 6½@7½c; glue hides, 3@4c.

**NORTHWESTERN HIDES** quiet. No new business is noted in Twin Cities or vicinity. Sellers continue to talk last sales prices and tanners are only interested at concessions. All weight seasonable hides last sold at 6¼@6½c and tanners now talk 6c Chicago basis. Extremes recently realized 9c for grub free descriptions; nearby lots are said to be available at 8½c. Heavy hides are selling very slowly. Bulls are quoted about 5c; kipskins at 8½@11c; calfskins quoted nominally about 11@14c and horse hides at \$3@3.50 flat, f. o. b. asked.

**CALF** skins steady. First salted local city calfskins continue steady at 18c, the last sale rate. About five cars have moved at that figure within the week, as noted yesterday. Bids at 18c are said to be available, but that collectors are sold up and some of them in advance. Packer skins are talked at 21c and better with moderate holdings unsold. Packers hold about the only skins available for immediate shipment. The New York market is cleared out and holders are more optimistic than for some time past, due to the statistical position of the market. Bids of 18c were also recently declined for best first salted outside city skins; resalted stock quoted down to 15c and country run at 11@14c; deacons, \$1@1.25; slunks, \$1@1.15 asked; kipskins quoted at 14c last paid on fresh cities and packers; out-

side skins 12@13c; countries 8½@11c.

**DRY HIDES** quiet. All weight western stock quoted 10@12c nominal.

**HORSE HIDES**—Quiet. Renderer hides are slow and quoted \$4.00@4.25; country run quoted \$3.00@3.50 nominal; mixed lots \$3.50@4.00 asked. Ponies and glues half rates and coltskins 50@70c.

**SHEEP PELTS**—steady. The market for packer skins is well cleaned up. Spring lambs continue at 40@55c with most business in late slaughter at top levels; shearlings quoted 40@50c asked; outside hard to get; dry pelts 12@14c; pickled skins \$2.50@5.00; outside for clear lambs; goats 25@65c.

**HOGSKINS**—quiet. Country run 20@40c with rejected pigs and glues at half levels; pigskin strips quoted 3@4c asked.

## New York.

**PACKER HIDES** quiet. The situation is at a pause awaiting developments of an influencing character. Killers talk strong prices in view of the closely sold-up position of the market. Killers take their price cue from the strong rates still talked in the west. Unsold stocks consist mainly of May forward goods. Native steers are held at 13½@14c; cows are quoted nominal about 11@12c; butts 12½@13c, and Colorados at 11½@12c; bulls 6½@8c.

**SMALL PACKER HIDES**—No new developments are noted in eastern small packer hides since the 5,000 Ohio small packer all weights were reported sold recently at 10c. This is the best tanners will do on similar hides and most killers are unwilling to trade at under an 11c basis. Holdings are usually May forward kill. Steers alone are quoted at 11@12c; bulls and brands are quoted about 6½@7½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—Trading in coun-

try hides is slow in both Boston and New York. Tanners are talking rather low rates, due to their needs being very small. Dealers are offering moderately ample lines of hides at fairly low rates in efforts to tempt tanners into buying. Leather manufacturers, however, are watching the leather movement for their incentive to purchase raw stock, not being desirous of making leather in larger quantities than same is moving to consumption. Best midwest extremes of grub free description are quoted at 9@9½c. Some continue to be held for a ten-cent market. Mildly grubby extremes are offered down to 8c. Best northern southern extremes are quoted at 9c asked. New England extremes are available at 8c selected. Butts and heavy cows are quiet. Recent sales at 6½c were reported from best selections. Tanners consider the market on similar stuff about 5½@6c.

**CALFSKINS** steady but quiet. Dealers and packers are talking higher levels on next movement in N. Y. city skins, due to the market being well booked up by the recent activities at \$1.55@2.05@2.35/40. Buyers, having purchased heavily, are no longer interested except at further concessions. Holders have advanced their ideas to \$1.70@2.10@2.50 for three weight skins. There the situation hangs fire. Outside city skins are quoted at \$1.40@1.90@2.30 nominal; country skins are ranged at \$1.30@1.60@1.90 for three weights. Untrimmed skins are quoted at 15@18c for quality; outside reported bid for best Michigan first salted skins. Kipskins are strong in tone with the market well cleaned up at \$3@3.50, for light and heavy skins. About 5,000 Paris city calfskins of 10 lbs. average, trimmed, sold at 25c for shipment.

**HORSE HIDES** steady. A car of Boston renderer horse hides sold at \$4.35, which is 10c better than previous sales of renderer hides. Country hides are quoted at \$3.25@3.50; a car of mixed city and country horse hides sold at \$4 down New York way. Fronts and butts continue rather quiet and prices are unchanged.

## Stocks and Distribution of Hides and Skins

Results of the census of hides, skins and leather for the month ending April 30, 1921, have just been made public. The stocks of domestic and foreign hides and skins on April 30 are as follows:

Domestic-Packer (Green salted)	Number on hand April 30, 1921—			Unclassified weights.	Number disposed of during April.
	Total.	Light.	Medium.	Heavy.	
Cattle hides .....	4,153,108	608,512	1,041,122	659,383	1,784,091
Steers—					
Branded .....	675,573	34,903	111,064	215,940	312,976
Unbranded .....	887,418	66,066	146,963	109,633	474,816
Cows—					
Branded .....	758,801	115,187	394,516	35,747	213,351
Unbranded .....	1,317,891	402,816	290,818	100,800	514,397
Bulls—					
Branded .....	26,700	286	1,042	7,720	17,652
Unbranded .....	152,516	3,502	17,401	51,489	80,124
Mixed hides .....	334,290	45,662	69,778	47,994	170,775
Calf and kip skins:					
Calf .....	1,060,569	270,502		431,420	358,587
Kip .....	397,294				367,294
					176,171
					44,918
Domestic (other than packer) and foreign.					
Cattle—Green salted:	—On hand April 30—			Disposed of during April.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	
Steers .....	242,561	308,574	41,426	40,742	
Cows .....	563,131	92,771	66,641	1,762	
Bulls .....	53,970	3,356	3,014	1,424	
Mixed cattle .....	1,041,545	60,258	87,564	8,508	
Cattle—Dry or dry salted .....	113,857	765,731	3,464	136,287	
Buffalo—Dry or dry salted .....		206,680		15,210	
Cattle and kip:					
Foreign tanned .....			404,252		63,492
All other foreign tanned .....			430,851		76,144
Calf:					
Green salted .....			1,804,438	341,217	411,214
Dry or dry salted .....			75,297	175,600	12,737
Kip:					
Green salted .....			317,196	57,652	53,367
Dry or dry salted .....			26,652	338,516	557
Horse, colt, ass, and mule—Dry or green salted:					
Hides .....	245,990	117,330	15,103		
Fronts .....	28,068	18,805	5,697		
Butts .....	138,160	79,050	21,150		
Shanks .....	33,336	54,395	600		
Splits, pickled .....	121,354	17,343	7,493		
Goat and kid .....	103,472	7,676,675	12,112	1,001,743	
Cabretta .....	1,277,321			47,797	
Wool sheep and lamb .....	969,798	1,642,944	449,352	106,002	
Sheep and lamb .....	5,500,910	4,878,647	1,439,624	274,539	
Skivers .....	103,911	1,069,393		190,667	
Fleshers .....	47,530	448,476		48,661	
Kangaroo and wallaby .....		363,403			
Deer, elk, gazelle, etc. .....		6,888		17,157	
Pig and hog:					
Whole skins .....	168,650	5,913	6,101		
Strips .....	1,280,056		33,486		
Seal .....		46,974			
Other raw stocks .....	10,776	324		1,794	

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 23.

Receipts of cattle the first four days this week apparently were more than adequate for trade requirements, although short of the corresponding period the previous week and over 20,000 less than a year ago. Quality was generally mediocre, with the proportion of common and grassy stock increasing. As a result, there was fairly good competition on choice bullocks of all weights, including yearlings. Slippery steers proved difficult to move and declines were enforced on those kinds nearly every session, with the result that low grade grassers today stand 50c to \$1.00 lower than a week ago, with trading on a "catch-as-catch-can" basis. There was quite a sprinkling of light grassers under \$6.00, some trashy kinds finding their way to killers at \$5.00 and under, the latter being on the canner or cutter order. The few strictly choice lots of steers offered this week sold fully steady with a week ago and some sales today looked strong with last Thursday. Top for the period was \$9.15, paid Monday for 806-lb. yearling steers and heifers. This figure was duplicated today on 45 choice 1,024-lb. Illinois-fed Herefords. With exception of five prime 1,158-lb. steers Tuesday at \$9.25, the top on more matured steers was \$9.10, paid Tuesday for 59 very choice 1,283-lb. Herefords and Shorthorns. Weight did not seriously hamper outlet for choice dry-fed bullocks today. One load, averaging 1,593 lbs., brought \$8.75 and this price was duplicated on several lots of medium weights. A load of choice 1,415-lb. steers today brought \$9.00 and 32 bullocks, averaging 1,545 lbs., made \$8.85. On Tuesday's market, long fed 1,801-lb. bullocks brought \$8.25. The tendency towards a wider spread has been very marked all week, both on steers and she stock, grassers going lower and corn feds holding steady. Still further widening of the spread is predicted by many traders. Bulk of beef steers this week cleared from \$7.25 to \$8.50. All grades of cows show declines from a week ago, dry-fed Koshers being not more than 25c lower, with many grassers off more. Choice yearling heifers show little change with a week ago, while all other grades are lower. Most of the fat cows are selling from \$4.50 to \$5.50, with a few Koshers up to \$6.50 and better. The general run of heifers is going at \$5.50 to \$7.00, with best yearlings up to \$8.50 and higher. Cannors and cutters met uncertain outlet, mostly from \$2 to \$3.50. Bulls have declined 25 to 50c from a week ago. Bolognas today cleared around \$4 to \$4.25 and beef grades from \$5 to \$6. Thin light bulls on the "boner" order sold at \$3 to \$3.50. Veal calves have been in excellent demand and today's advance carried prices 50 to 75c higher than a week ago. Packers are beginning to discriminate against vealers weighing about 150 lbs. as they say most of these are showing grassy and fail to produce the light meat demanded by the retail trade. Some of those showing "grass" and averaging from 150 lbs. up are selling at \$8 to \$8.50, while choice milk-fed kinds weighing under 130 lbs. are selling from \$9.50 to \$10.25.

Chicago hog receipts for the week to date at 138,000 were only 1,000 short of same period last week, while ten market total at 442,000 was 19,000 less than similar period last week, but 8,000 more than corresponding period last year. A strong undertone now permeates the hog market, as was shown especially on Monday and Tuesday, when sharp advances averaging around 25c each day, were scored under fairly liberal receipts. Wednesday witnessed a steady to 10c lower market, while Thursday's trade, after starting 15

to 25c lower, finished 10c higher than early, with moderate holdover of practically all packing grades. Shipping outlet claimed over 26,000 so far this week and is the principal factor in sustaining and improving the market. Trade closed today mostly 45 to 50c higher than Thursday previous, although it was hard to (Continued on page 43.)

### OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., June 22.

Omaha cattle receipts this week have been of normal size with offerings running largely to beef. An improved demand featured trade during the first two days and prices for all classes of beef stock, cows and heifers included, scored some advance. Part of the early advance was lost on Wednesday, however, but values are still 15 to 25c higher than at last week's close and the undertone to trade is decidedly more encouraging than a week ago. Packers are still showing a strong preference for the well finished light and handyweight beefs and these are bringing small premiums over heavy grades. Choice handy cattle topped at \$8.65 early in the week but the mid-week on both handy and light beefs dropped to \$8.50. Heavy fat steers are selling up to \$8.35 with most of the fair to choice beefs of all weights at a spread of \$7.60 to \$8.25. She-stuff is selling about a quarter higher than at last week's close and prime yearling heifers are wanted up to \$7.75 to \$8.00. Best cows have advanced to \$6.50 and bulk ranges from \$4.50 to \$6.00, with cannors on down to \$1.50 to \$2.00. Calves have been rather uneven but are not far from 50c higher for the week. Top vealers are bringing \$10.00. Bulls are quoted from \$4.00 to \$6.00, a little stronger for the week. Very few stockers and feeders are going out at the present time.

Receipts of hogs continue liberal and demand appears to be broad with the general trend to prices upward. Local packers are buying fully three-fourths of the current receipts and shipping orders usually favor the light bacon and handy butcher grades. A noticeable feature of trade, however, has been the livelier demand from packers for hogs that invite shipper competition. Weights on an average are from 255 to 260 lbs. at the present time. With 17,300 hogs on sale Wednesday, best light hogs topped at \$8.40 with bulk of the receipts selling from \$7.75 to \$8.35.

The trade in sheep and lambs lately has been very erratic but the tendency is toward improvement. Receipts are holding up well for this time of the year but most of the offerings are spring lambs from Idaho and Oregon. Sharp advances were noted on this class of stock early in the week but reaction occurred on Wednesday and best springers are now moving around \$12.00 to \$12.25. Native spring lambs are selling from \$11.00 to \$11.50 on down. Fat sheep have been relatively scarce and are bringing strong prices, with fed shorn ewes worth up to \$4.25.

### ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 22.

Light runs all around seem to be the rule. Our cattle receipts for the week ending today are 15,500, which is in the neighborhood of 4,000 under the corresponding time last year. The light run has influenced somewhat of an improvement in values, especially on the medium handyweight kinds, but the average, however, is not better than strong. Heavy steers are quoted up to \$8.50, but there were no sales reported higher than \$8.25. During the week numerous sales of good cattle were reported at \$7.75 to \$8.10, but the bulk of all native steers went to scale at a price range of \$6.75 to \$8.00. The bulk of the

butcher cattle sold within a range of \$5.00 to \$7.75. Several loads of good yearlings ranged from \$8.25 to \$8.50, and on Tuesday the market was topped in this class at \$8.75. The bulk of the yearlings ranges from \$5.00 to \$7.75. Butcher cows are selling mostly at \$3.75 to \$5.75, the toppy kinds bringing around \$6.00; fancy cows in small lots are bringing a little more money. Texas grass steers sold well here this week, one load of three cars brought \$6.50, a train of twelve cars brought \$6.40, and another train of twelve cars brought \$6.25. A number of odd loads of medium roughish cattle, but carrying some weight, brought \$5.90 to \$6.10.

Our hog receipts this week total 52,000, which, considering our price record for the period, is a very moderate run. Prices began to advance early in the week and have continued to do so up to the present writing, although just at this time a slightly lower price level has been reached. The top was made on Tuesday, when \$8.95 was paid for good mixed and butcher hogs. The market is now slightly under the week's top, but 50 to 70c higher than a week ago. The quality of the run does not change much, it averages fair to good. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$8.55 to \$8.75; good heavies, \$8.60 to \$8.75; roughs, \$8.50 to \$7.50; lights, \$8.60 to \$8.75; pigs, \$8.25 to \$8.75; bulk, \$8.55 to \$8.75.

A very sharp advance in prices has been experienced in the sheep house and the run of 17,000 head for the period has found prompt sale each day. Best lambs find quick sale at \$12.00; light and medium lambs range from \$11.00 to \$11.25. In aged stock there is very little change in the price condition. Good light ewes selling mainly at \$4.00, the heavier kinds around \$3.00. There is a marked scarcity of this class in the receipts.

### KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 22.

Killers, following a strong to 25c higher market Tuesday, were fairly anxious for the good grain fed cattle offered today at firm prices. Plain, common and fair classes, especially those that showed grass sap, were no more than steady. Hog prices were strong to 10c higher. There was considerable urgency to demand. The top price was \$8.60, and the average price level was 50c above a week ago. Receipts today were 5,500 cattle, 9,000 hogs and 3,500 sheep, compared with 6,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs and 6,000 sheep a week ago, and 8,900 cattle, 9,000 hogs and 5,200 sheep a year ago. Receipts of cattle in the past two days were short of expectations. The bulk of the fed steers has been marketed and a period of scant supplies from feed lots is at hand. Choice grass fat and wintered summer grazed steers will be scarce for another two weeks, so that the trade is counting on light supplies until after the middle of July. Prices today were firm except on the plainer classes, and they sold slowly. Medium to heavy weight steers sold up to \$8.50, steers over 1,500 lbs. up to \$8.35, and light weight steers up to \$8.65. A good many plain grass fat cows brought \$3.00 to \$3.75, better grades \$4.00 to \$5.00. Veal calves and bulls were steady.

Moderate declines at most Eastern markets did not take the edge off the trade in hogs here. Prices averaged strong to 10c above Tuesday and a big half dollar above a week ago. The extremes were steady to 10c higher. Receipts were light and because of the moderate supply, packers are buying at more Northern markets and shipping here for slaughter. The top price was \$8.60 and bulk of sales \$8.25 to \$8.55. Pigs were quoted at \$7.75 to \$8.50.

Sheep were steady and lambs steady to 25c lower. Arizona lambs sold up to \$11.75, compared with \$12.00 Tuesday. Some Texas yearlings brought \$8.00 and ewes \$3.75 to \$4.00. Receipts have been light and the only Westerns coming are from Arizona. Demand for feeding lambs and breeding ewes is small.



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## ICE NOTES.

Joseph Kerr has installed a 5-ton ice plant at Sanderson, Tex.

Orth & Company have completed their new ice plant at Plymouth, Nebr.

The South Tacoma Ice Company will erect an addition to their plant at South Tacoma, Wash.

Morris & Company, Chicago, Ill., plan to erect a 40-ton ice plant at their Georgetown, S. C., branch.

The plant of the Winter Park Refrigerating Company, at Winter Park, Fla., has been destroyed by fire at a loss of \$50,000.

The Clump Refrigerating Machine Company is being organized at Ft. Madison, Ia., by Fred G. Clump, George McFarland, Sr., and George McFarland, Jr.

The Norfolk and Western Railway plans to erect an ice plant at Radford, Va., to manufacture ice for their entire system. It will have a daily capacity of 30 cars.

James and Charles Goodwin are open-

ing an ice factory and refrigerating business at Bryan, Tex. The initial unit installed has a capacity of five tons daily.

The Du Bois Hygiene Ice Company, Du Bois, Pa., has made an addition to its plant which more than doubles its capacity, giving it a daily output of 150 tons.

The American Fruit Growers' Association will erect a \$300,000 ice manufacturing plant at Lakeland, Fla., for icing refrigerator cars.

## FROZEN AND CURED MEAT STOCKS.

Summary of cold storage holdings of frozen and cured meats on June 1, 1921, with comparisons, is given by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows:

	June 1, 1921.	June 1, 1920.
Frozen beef .....	88,797,000	130,619,000
Frozen pork .....	194,500,000	156,963,000
Frozen lamb and mutton.....	15,910,000	5,735,000
Cured beef .....	12,236,000	19,158,000
In process of cure.....	8,928,000	7,494,000
Dry salt pork .....	144,122,000	329,042,000
In process of cure.....	96,030,000	101,740,000
Pickled pork .....	144,952,000	153,179,000
In process of cure.....	221,407,000	218,414,000
Lard .....	180,620,000	152,307,000
Miscellaneous meats .....	90,141,000	86,384,000

NOTE.—These holdings include stocks in both cold storage warehouses and packing house plants.

## DAIRY PRODUCT AND EGG STORAGE.

Cold storage holdings of dairy products and eggs on June 1, 1921, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

	June 1, 1921.	June 1, 1920.	May 1, 1921.
Creamery butter .....	21,764,000	12,872,000	7,712,000
Packing stock butter .....	2,649,000	712,000	2,181,000
American cheese .....	17,708,000	13,502,000	13,466,000
Swiss cheese .....	1,398,000	1,777,000	1,878,000
Brick & Munster .....	1,180,000	715,000	884,000
Limburger .....	350,000	505,000	417,000
Cottage, Pot & Bakers' .....	3,229,000	3,253,000	3,012,000
Cream & Neufchatel .....	110,000	177,000	39,000
All other cheese.....	4,415,000	3,415,000	4,243,000
Egg eggs .....	8,840,000	5,143,000	4,909,000
Frozen eggs .....	26,449,000	13,939,000	21,730,000

## POULTRY IN COLD STORAGE.

Following is a summary of cold storage holdings of poultry on June 1, 1921, with comparisons:

	June 1, 1921.	June 1, 1920.	May 1, 1921.
Broilers .....	5,253,000	3,448,000	7,232,000
Roasters .....	9,534,000	8,573,000	14,115,000
Fowls .....	5,783,000	4,654,000	8,996,000
Turkeys .....	5,197,000	2,832,000	5,718,000
Miscellaneous .....	9,639,000	11,028,000	11,591,000
Total .....	35,406,000	30,535,000	47,652,000

## MINNESOTA STORAGE INCREASES.

There were approximately 5,000,000 pounds more of food held in licensed cold storage warehouses in Minnesota on May 31 than were held a year ago, according to a report made by R. F. Hall, chief inspector of the state department of agriculture. During May, 14,073,500 pounds of food-stuffs were withdrawn from cold storage warehouses, while 13,414,012 remained, leaving a balance on hand at the end of the month of 53,534,262 pounds.

Increases as compared to 1920 are shown in dressed beef, dressed veal, mutton, lamb and pork. There is almost twice as much fish in storage as a year ago.

The greatest increase, however, is in butter, there being 44,241 pounds as compared to 65,596 pounds a year ago. There is a decrease in the amount of lard.

## Cold Storage Insulation

All Kinds of Refrigerator Construction

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conserve most of the nation's food, and Refrigerating Equipment is the most essential element in their construction.

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Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, Chemical Bldg.  
Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.  
Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.

El Paso—R. E. Huthstainer, 615 Mills Bldg.  
Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distributing Co.  
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
New York—Rössler & Haaslaacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.  
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.  
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.  
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 158 Tenth St.  
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 26 Custom House St.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.  
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.  
San Francisco—Maillard & Schmiedell.  
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 67 Walbridge Ave.  
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

### PACKER REGULATION BILL.

(Continued from Page 18.)

state the changes proposed to be made and the time such changes will go into effect; but the Secretary may, for good cause shown, allow changes on less than ten days' notice, or modify the requirements of this section in respect to publishing, posting, and filing of schedules, either in particular instances or by a general order applicable to special or peculiar circumstances or conditions.

(d) The Secretary may reject and refuse to file any schedule tendered for filing which does not provide and give lawful notice of its effective date, and any schedule so rejected by the Secretary shall be void and its use shall be unlawful.

#### Secretary May Hold Hearing.

(e) Whenever there is filed with the Secretary any schedule, stating a new rate or charge, or a new regulation or practice affecting any charge or rate, the Secretary may either upon complaint or upon his own initiative without complaint, at once, and if he so orders without answer or other formal pleading by the person filing such schedule, but upon reasonable notice, enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of such rate, charge, regulation, or practice, and pending such hearing and decision thereon the Secretary, upon filing with such schedule and delivering to the person filing it a statement in writing of his reasons for such suspension, may suspend the operation of such schedule and defer the use of such rate, charge, regulation, or practice, but not for a longer period than thirty days beyond the time when it would otherwise go into effect; and after full hearing, whether completed before or after the rate, charge, regulation, or practice goes into effect, the Secretary may make such order with reference thereto as would be proper in a proceeding initiated after it had become effective. If any such hearing can not be concluded within the period of suspension the Secretary may extend the time of suspension for a further period not exceeding thirty days, and if the proceeding has not been concluded and an order made at the expiration of such thirty days, the proposed change of rate, charge, regulation, or practice shall go into effect at the end of such period.

(f) After the expiration of the sixty days referred to in subdivision (a) no person shall carry on the business of a stockyard owner or market agency unless the rates and charges for the stockyard services furnished at the stockyard have been filed and published in accordance with this section and the orders of the Secretary made thereunder; nor charge, demand or collect a greater or less or different compensation for such services than the rates and charges specified in the schedules filed and in effect at the

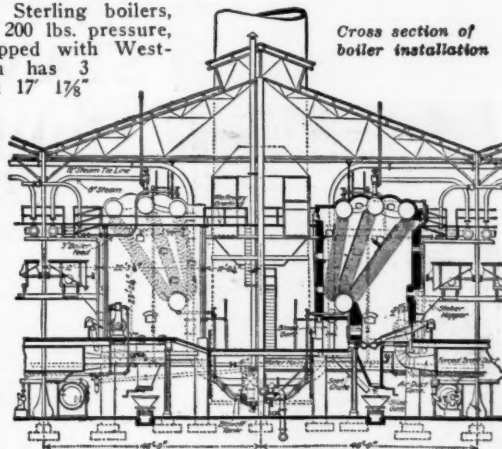
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44-823 H.P. B. & W. Sterling boilers, ASME CODE, built for 200 lbs. pressure, suspended setting; equipped with Westinghouse stokers; each has 3 steam drums 42" dia. x 17' 1 7/8" long, plates 3/8" thick, one mud drum 48" dia. x 16' 7 5/8" long, plates 1" thick and 630 tubes 3 3/4" dia., 8226 sq. ft. heating surface. Complete with catalog fittings, stokers, breeching, extension hoppers and soot blowers.

N. B.—Morris & Co., Chicago, had their engineering department make a thorough inspection of these boilers and have just ordered two complete units with stokers and auxiliary equipment.



Cross section of boiler installation

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time; nor refund or remit in any manner any portion of the rates or charges so specified (but this shall not prohibit a co-operative association of producers from bona fide returning to its members, on a patronage basis, its excess earnings on their livestock, subject to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe); nor extend to any person at such stockyard any stockyard services except such as are specified in such schedules.

### Penalties for Violation.

(g) Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of this section or of any regulation or order of the Secretary made thereunder shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$500 for each such offense, and not more than \$25 for each day it continues, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

(h) Whoever willfully fails to comply with the provisions of this section or of any regulation or order of the Secretary made thereunder shall on conviction be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 307. It shall be the duty of every stockyard owner and market agency to establish, observe, and enforce just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory regulations and practices in respect to the furnishing of stockyard services, and every unjust, unreasonable, or discriminatory regulation or practice is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Sec. 308. (a) If any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer, violates any of the provisions of section 304, 305, 306, or 307, or of any order of the Secretary made under this title, he shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of such violation.

(b) Such liability may be enforced either (1) by complaint to the Secretary as provided in section 309, or (2) by suit in any district court of the United States of competent jurisdiction; but this section shall not in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, but the provisions of this Act are in addition to such remedies.

### Secretary to Handle Complaints.

Sec. 309. (a) Any person complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "defendant") in violation of the provisions of sections 304, 305, 306, or 307, or of an order of the Secretary made under this title, may, at any time within sixty days after the cause of action accrues, apply to the Secretary by petition which shall briefly state the facts, whereupon the complaint thus made shall be forwarded by the Secretary to the defendant, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint, or to answer it in writing, within a reasonable time to be specified by the Secretary. If the defendant within the time specified makes reparation for the injury alleged to be done he shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation thus complained of. If the defendant does not satisfy the complaint within the time specified, or there appears to be any reasonable ground for investigating the complaint, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to investigate the matters complained of in such manner and by such means as he deems proper.

(b) The Secretary, at the request of the livestock commissioner, Board of Agriculture, or other agency of a State or Territory, having jurisdiction over stockyards in such State or Territory, shall investigate any complaint forwarded by such agency in like manner and with the same authority and powers as in the case of a complaint made under subdivision (a).

(c) The Secretary may at any time institute an inquiry on his own motion, in any case and as to any matter or thing concerning which a complaint is authorized to be made to or before the Secretary,



by any provision of this title, or concerning which any question may arise under any of the provisions of this title, or relating to the enforcement of any of the provisions of this title. The Secretary shall have the same power and authority to proceed with any inquiry instituted upon his own motion as though he had been appealed to by petition, including the power to make and enforce any order or orders in the case or relating to the matter or thing concerning which the inquiry is had, except orders for the payment of money.

(d) No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant.

(e) If after hearing on a complaint the Secretary determines that the complainant is entitled to an award of damages, the Secretary shall make an order directing the defendant to pay to the complainant the sum to which he is entitled on or before a day named.

#### Prerogative for Complainant.

(f) If the defendant does not comply with an order for the payment of money within the time limit in such order, the complainant, or any person for whose benefit such order was made, may within one year of the date of the order file in the district court of the United States for the district in which he resides or in which is located the principal place of business of the defendant or in any State court having general jurisdiction of the parties, a petition setting forth briefly the causes for which he claims damages and the order of the Secretary in the premises. Such suit in the district court shall proceed in all respects like other civil suits for damages except that the findings and orders of the Secretary shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and the petitioner shall not be liable for costs in the district court nor for costs at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless they accrue upon his appeal. If the petitioner finally prevails, he shall be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee to be taxed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit.

Sec. 310. Whenever after full hearing upon a complaint made as provided in section 309, or after full hearing under an order for investigation and hearing made by the Secretary on his own initiative, either in extension of any pending complaint or without any complaint whatever, the Secretary is of the opinion that any rate, charge, regulation, or practice of a stockyard owner or market agency, for or in connection with the furnishing of stockyard services, is or will be unjust, unreasonable, or discriminatory, the Secretary—

(a) May determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable rate or charge, or rates or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case, or the maximum or minimum, or maximum and minimum, to be charged, and what regulation or practice is or will be just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory to be thereafter followed; and

(b) May make an order that such owner or operator (1) shall cease and desist from such violation to the extent to which the Secretary finds that it does or will exist; (2) shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate or charge for the furnishing of stockyard services other than the rate or charge so prescribed, or in excess of the maximum or less than the minimum so prescribed, as the case may be; and (3) shall conform to and observe the regulation or practice so prescribed.

#### Secretary May Prescribe Rates.

Sec. 311. Whenever in any investigation under the provisions of this title, or in any investigation instituted by petition of the stockyard owner or market agency concerned, which petition is hereby authorized to be filed, the Secretary after full hearing finds that any rate, charge, regulation, or practice of any stockyard owner or market agency, for or in con-

nection with the buying or selling on a commission basis, receiving, marketing, feeding, holding, delivery, shipment, weighing, or handling, not in commerce, of livestock, causes any undue or unreasonable advantage, prejudice, or preference as between persons or localities in intrastate commerce in live stock on the one hand and interstate or foreign commerce in livestock on the other hand, or any undue, unjust, or unreasonable discrimination against interstate or foreign commerce in livestock, which is hereby forbidden and declared to be unlawful, the Secretary shall prescribe the rate, charge, regulation, or practice thereafter to be observed, in such manner as, in his judgment, will remove such advantage, preference, or discrimination. Such rates, charges, regulations, or practices shall be observed while in effect by the stockyard owners or market agencies parties to such proceeding affected thereby, the law of any State or the decision or order of any State authority to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 312. (a) It shall be unlawful for any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer to engage in or use any unfair, unjustly discriminatory, or deceptive practice or device in connection with the receiving, marketing, buying or selling on a commission basis, feeding, watering, holding, delivery, shipment, weighing or handling, in commerce at a stockyard, of livestock.

(b) Whenever complaint is made to the Secretary by any person, or whenever the Secretary has reason to believe, that any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer is violating the provisions of subdivision (a), the Secretary after notice and full hearing may make an order that he shall cease and desist from continuing such violation to the extent that the Secretary finds that it does or will exist.

Sec. 313. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all orders of the Secretary under this title, other than orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than five days, as prescribed in the order, and shall continue in force until his further order, or for a specified period of time, according as is prescribed in the order, unless such order is suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary or is suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 314. (a) Any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer who knowingly fails to obey any order made under the provisions of section 310, 311, or 312 shall forfeit to the United States the sum of \$500 for each offense. Each distinct violation shall be a separate offense, and in case of a continuing violation each day shall be deemed a separate offense. Such forfeiture shall be recoverable in a civil suit in the name of the United States.

#### District Attorneys Must Prosecute.

(b) It shall be the duty of the various district attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, to prosecute for the recovery of forfeitures. The costs and expense of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

Sec. 315. If any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer fails to obey any order of the Secretary other than for the payment of money while the same is in effect, the Secretary, or any party injured thereby, or the United States by its Attorney General, may apply to the district court for the district in which such person has his principal place of business for the enforcement of such order. If after hearing the court determines that the order was lawfully made and duly served and that such person is in disobedience of the same, the court shall enforce obedience to such order by a writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such person, his officers, agents, or representatives from further disobedience of such order or to enjoin upon him or them obedience to the same.

Sec. 316. Sections 203 and 204 of this Act shall be applicable in enforcing the provisions of this title.

#### Title IV.—General Provisions.

Sec. 401. The Secretary, upon his own initiative or in co-operation with existing governmental agencies, shall investigate and ascertain the demand for, the supply, consumption costs, and prices of, and all other facts relating to, the ownership, production, transportation, manufacture, storage, handling, or distribution of livestock and principal livestock products, including operations of and the ownership of stockyards. He shall likewise compile and furnish to producers, consumers, or distributors by means of regular and special reports, or by such other methods as he deems most effective, information respecting the condition of the livestock markets and the supply, demand, prices, and other conditions affecting the market.

Sec. 401½. Every operator and packer engaged in commerce shall keep such records and statements of account, and make such reports or returns, verified under oath or otherwise, as the Secretary shall require, as will fully and directly disclose all transactions involved in its business, and the true ownership of such business by stockholding or otherwise, in such form and at such times as the Secretary shall by order require. The Secretary may, in his discretion, prescribe uniform systems of accounts and records and require the installation and use thereof by packers or operators. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act, or of any rule, regulation, or order issued hereunder, or of verifying any such reports or returns, any officer or agent of the Government designated by the Secretary may, during the usual hours of business, enter and inspect any place used by any packer or operator in its business, and examine any books, papers, records, or correspondence relating to such business. Any packer or operator who violates any provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for more than three years, or both.

Sec. 402. For the efficient execution of the provisions of this Act, and in order to provide information for the use of Congress, the provisions (including penalties) of sections 6, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1914, are made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Secretary in enforcing the provisions of this Act and to any person subject to the provisions of this Act, whether or not a corporation. The Secretary, in person or by such agents as he may designate, may prosecute any inquiry necessary to his duties under this Act in any part of the United States.

Sec. 403. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any agent, officer, or other person acting for or employed by any packer, stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case also be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such packer, stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer, as well as that of such agent, officer, or other person.

Sec. 404. The Secretary may report any violation of this Act to the Attorney General of the United States, who shall cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay.

Sec. 405. Nothing contained in this Act, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be construed—

(a) To prevent or interfere with the enforcement of, or the procedure under, the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, the Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against

(Continued on Page 45.)



# Chicago Section

P. A. Jacobsen of the Interstate Packing Company, Winona, Minn., was in town this week.

John T. La Forge, Rockford, Ill., well-known renderer, was in Chicago this week.

W. H. Gerhmann of the Kohrs Packing Company, Davenport, Iowa, was in Chicago this week.

Fred T. Fuller, president of the Iowa Packing Company, Des Moines, Iowa, was in town this week.

Isaac Powers of the Home Packing & Loe Company, Terre Haute, Ind., was in Chicago this week.

J. W. Rath and E. F. Rath of the Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa, were visitors in Chicago this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 30,902 cattle, 94,799 hogs, and 36,438 sheep.

J. C. Dold and J. J. Cuff of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and Ralph S. Dold of the Dold Packing Company, Omaha, Nebr., were in town this week.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 18, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8.25 to 18 cents per pound and averaged 13.29 cents per pound.

During the recent Colorado floods Morris & Company were among the first to send relief to the stricken district. Trucks were sent throughout the city collecting food and clothing, and largely through the efforts of Fred A. Rochester, publicity director of Morris & Company, a carload of

supplies was dispatched to the flood sufferers every day for an entire week.

John C. Hatley, founder of the firm of Hatley Bros. and one of the best known men in the provision field, died at his home in Chicago on June 23 at the age of 76 years. Mr. Hatley was a native of



EVERETT C. BROWN.

Re-elected President National Live Stock Exchange.

England and came to Chicago and went to work in the Stock Yards as a boy. Beginning as a provision broker Mr. Hatley developed his business to such an extent that curing, slaughtering and packing operations were added and the company now operates plants both at Chicago and Fort Madison, Iowa. Mr. Hatley was one

of the most highly-respected men in the trade, and news of his death will be received with widespread regret.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago for the week ending June 18, 1921, were as follows:

	Same week	Last week.	Last year.
Cured meats, lbs.	18,508,000	11,655,000	
Lard, lbs.	8,181,000	6,380,000	
Fresh meats, lbs.	29,908,000	51,871,000	
Pork, bbls.	7,241	309	
Canned meats, cases.	24,369	15,193	

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 2,113,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 12,124,000 lbs.; lard, 1,494,000 lbs.; pork, 200 bbls.

## CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, June 23, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	14,930
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	5,700
Swift & Co.	11,332
G. H. Hammond Co.	6,895
Morris & Co.	9,500
Wilson & Co.	9,100
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	8,819
Western Packing Co.	14,900
Roberts & Oake	7,250
Miller & Hart	6,300
Independent Packing Co.	4,139
Brennan Packing Co.	3,900
Wm. Davies Co.	4,400
Others	5,000

Total .....112,165

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Packhouse and Cold Storage Designing—Consultation on Power and Operating Costs, Curing, etc. You Profit by Our 25 Years' Experience. Lower Construction Cost. Higher Efficiency.  
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Refer to:

Armour & Company The Cudahy Packing Co. Austin, Nichols & Co. New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.	Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co. United Dressed Beef Co.
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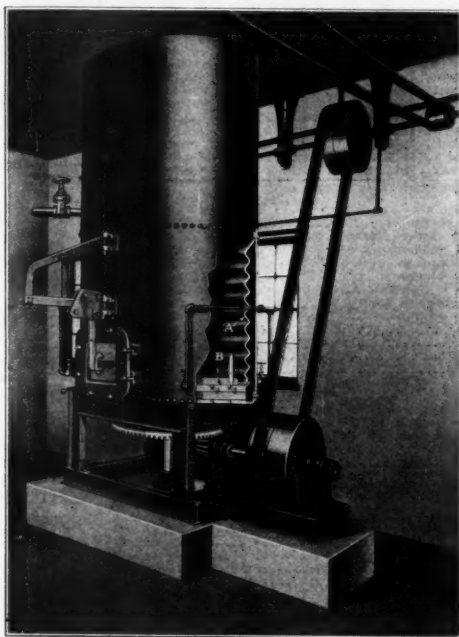
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### LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE MEETS.

The thirty-third annual convention of the National Livestock Exchange was held at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, June 15 to 18, inclusive. The executive committee met on Wednesday, June 15, and the convention proper was opened Thursday morning. William S. Fitz Gerald, mayor of Cleveland, gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by J. C. Swift of Kansas City, Mo. After the address of President Everett C. Brown, the remainder of the morning was taken up by reports of the secretary, the treasurer and the auditing committee.

In the afternoon of the first day a number of interesting talks were given, among which was an address by Samuel T. Nash, president of the Cleveland Provision Company. Mr. Nash spoke on "The Problems of the Packer." The other speakers were Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Ward A. Neff, editor of the Chicago Daily Drivers' Journal, Chicago, Ill.; and Dr. J. A. Kiernan, inspector in charge of tuberculosis eradication, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

The recommendations of the executive committee when considered by the delegates in convention were in every instance approved. The problem of ante-mortem inspection was brought up and it was recommended that steps be taken to secure promptly ante-mortem inspection of animals at public markets.

The transportation committee was authorized to enter a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that an order be issued to carriers to cease making a charge for furnishing bedding in cars to be used for transporting livestock.

It was recommended that all commission men and traders be bonded.

H. R. Smith was elected livestock sanitary commissioner of the National Livestock Exchange, and a sufficient amount was appropriated to carry out an elaborate campaign looking to the eradication of

tuberculosis. The Chicago exchange will continue its work along this line. This work will also be done by local exchanges under the direction of Dr. Smith.

The question of legislation was discussed at length, and the entire matter placed in the hands of the legislative committee.

Everett C. Brown of Chicago was re-elected president; W. A. Moody of National Stock Yards, Ill., was re-elected treasurer, and J. S. Boyd of Chicago was re-elected secretary.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 21.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 21¼c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 21c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 20¾c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 20¾c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 21c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 21¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 23c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 22½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 22c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 21½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 22½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 22½c@23c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 24c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 23¾c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 23¾c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 23¾c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 23¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 24½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 24½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 24½c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 24c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 23½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 12¼c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 11½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 11¼c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10¾c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 13¾c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 12¾c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 12c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 11½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 23c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 19c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 14c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 20c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 13c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 12½c.

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**Livestock Purchasing  
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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

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## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 13	20,210	3,358	48,428	19,589
Tuesday, June 14	11,449	3,852	33,752	16,289
Wednesday, June 15	10,608	2,476	23,365	19,585
Thursday, June 16	11,751	5,664	33,682	7,992
Friday, June 17	4,650	936	27,465	5,711
Saturday, June 18	719	200	5,276	1,539
Total last week	59,381	16,495	171,968	70,705
Previous week	56,351	18,501	162,797	80,016
Year ago	57,365	18,985	161,522	62,642
Two years ago	48,818	12,366	189,240	74,709

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 13	5,370	102	6,667	468
Tuesday, June 14	3,376	99	6,047	1,170
Wednesday, June 15	3,981	179	3,187	774
Thursday, June 16	4,422	170	6,983	1,481
Friday, June 17	2,681	102	11,743	1,290
Saturday, June 18	1,508	228	2,285	104
Total last week	21,314	482	36,592	5,256
Previous week	20,864	558	32,772	7,385
Year ago	21,029	318	35,679	9,515
Two years ago	17,864	211	20,814	5,838

Total receipts at Chicago for year to June 18:				
	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Cattle	1,303,182	1,337,596	1,303,182	1,337,596
Calves	401,042	390,810	401,042	390,810
Hogs	4,929,191	5,835,558	4,929,191	5,835,558
Sheep	2,072,014	1,398,795	2,072,014	1,398,795

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:				
	Week.	Year to date.	1920.	1919.
Week ending June 18	600,000	14,507,000	600,000	14,507,000
Cor. week, 1920	623,000	15,185,000	623,000	15,185,000
Cor. week, 1919	667,000	17,145,000	667,000	17,145,000
Cor. week, 1918	613,000	16,086,000	613,000	16,086,000
Cor. week, 1917	511,000	14,225,000	511,000	14,225,000
Cor. week, 1916	585,000	15,224,000	585,000	15,224,000
Cor. week, 1915	522,000	13,536,000	522,000	13,536,000
Cor. week, 1914	496,000	11,905,000	496,000	11,905,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending June 18, 1921, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1919.
This week	168,000	482,000	175,000	168,000
Previous week	166,000	483,000	201,000	166,000
1920	192,000	471,000	173,000	192,000
1919	182,000	538,000	182,000	182,000
1918	231,000	506,000	161,000	231,000
1917	200,000	306,000	134,000	200,000
1916	150,000	464,000	164,000	150,000
1915	114,000	103,000	162,000	114,000
1914	113,000	352,000	165,000	113,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to June 18, 1921, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1919.
1921	3,813,000	11,396,000	4,971,000	3,813,000
1920	4,252,000	12,405,000	3,888,000	4,252,000
1919	4,612,000	14,233,000	4,336,000	4,612,000
1918	4,976,000	13,109,000	3,845,000	4,976,000
1917	4,158,000	11,839,000	4,108,000	4,158,000
1916	3,429,000	12,719,000	4,348,000	3,429,000
1915	2,959,000	10,656,000	4,193,000	2,959,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending June 18, 1921:				
	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Armour & Co.	19,900	19,900	19,900	19,900
Anglo-American	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Swift & Co.	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Hammond Co.	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200
Morris & Co.	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200
Wilson & Co.	13,400	13,400	13,400	13,400
Floyd-Lunham	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
Western Packing Co.	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600
Roberts & Oake	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,400
Miller & Hart	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200
Independent Packing Co.	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
Brennan Packing Co.	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Wm. Davis Co.	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
Others	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400
Total	144,400	144,400	144,400	144,400
Previous week	133,700	133,700	133,700	133,700
Year ago	136,500	136,500	136,500	136,500
Two years ago	100,300	100,300	100,300	100,300

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending June 11	\$7.95	\$7.95	\$4.05	\$9.80
Previous week	8.05	8.07	4.65	11.75
Cor. week, 1920	13.60	14.85	7.40	13.30
Cor. week, 1919	13.50	20.40	9.30	14.30
Cor. week, 1918	15.00	16.55	13.00	16.65
Cor. week, 1917	12.00	15.65	10.15	15.65
Cor. week, 1916	9.65	9.90	7.00	9.35
Cor. week, 1915	9.00	7.70	5.25	8.15
Cor. week, 1914	8.70	8.30	4.85	7.65
Cor. week, 1913	8.10	8.70	4.80	6.70
Cor. week, 1912	7.90	7.51	4.25	6.40
Cor. week, 1911	6.10	6.40	3.70	6.60

## Market quotations at Chicago:

CATTLE.	
Prime steers	\$8.00@8.85
Good to choice steers	7.00@8.25
Fair to good steers	6.25@7.25
Yearlings, fair to choice	7.00@9.25
Feeding steers	6.50@8.00
Heifers	5.00@7.50
Cows, good to choice	4.25@6.65
Fair to good cows	3.65@4.75
Canners	2.00@2.50
Cutters	2.75@3.75
Bologna bulls	4.00@4.50
Calves	8.00@10.25

HOGS.	
Choice light butchers	\$8.39@8.55
Medium weight butchers	8.25@8.50
Heavy butchers, 270-325 lbs.	8.10@8.45
Fair to fancy light	8.00@8.60
Heavy packing	8.00@8.35
Rough packing	7.65@8.00
Pigs	7.00@8.25

SHEEP.	
Native lambs	\$10.00@12.00
Western lambs	10.50@12.25
Cull lambs	5.50@7.50
Yearlings	6.00@9.25
Wethers	3.00@6.00
Ewes	2.00@5.25

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	\$17.60			
Sept.	17.80			
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.95	9.97½	9.92½	9.92½
Sept.	10.30	10.32½	10.25	10.25
Oct.	10.42½	10.42½	10.40	10.40
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
July	10.37½			
Sept.	10.62½	10.62½	10.60	10.62½

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	17.75			
Sept.	18.10	18.10	18.00	18.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.00	10.07½	10.00	10.00
Sept.	10.40	10.40	10.32½	10.35
Oct.	10.52½	10.52½	10.47½	10.47½
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
July	10.40			
Sept.	10.65	10.70	10.62½	10.65

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	Nominal			17.75
Sept.	Nominal			18.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.10	10.10	10.07½	10.07½
Sept.	10.40	10.45	10.40	10.42½
Oct.	10.60	10.60	10.55	10.57½
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
July	10.45	10.47½	10.40	10.40
Sept.	10.70	10.77½	10.70	10.72½

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75
Sept.	18.10	18.10	17.90	17.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.75	10.10	9.97½	9.97½
Sept.	10.40	10.45	10.32½	10.32½
Oct.	10.57½	10.57½	10.45	10.45
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
July	10.25	10.25	10.22½	10.22½
Sept.	10.60	10.60	10.55	10.55

## THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	17.75			
Sept.	17.90			
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.95	10.02½	9.92½	10.02½
Sept.	10.27½	10.37½	10.25	10.37½
Oct.	10.45	10.52½	10.42½	10.52½
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
July	10.25	10.27½	10.25	10.27½
Sept.	10.42½	10.40	10.40	10.40

## FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	17.75			
Sept.	18.00			
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.10	10.22½	10.10	10.17½
Sept.	10.47½	10.55	10.47	10.50
Oct.	10.57½	10.70	10.65	10.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
July	10.40	10.40	10.37	10.40
Sept.	10.70	10.70	10.67	10.70

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.			
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end	30	25	17
Rib roast, light end	32	28	19
Chuck roast	18	16	14
Steaks, round	33	28	25
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	45	35	31
Steaks, porterhouse	52	42	35
Steaks, flank	30	25	15
Beef stew	18	16	15
Corned briskets, boneless	28	23	..
Corned plates	18	15	10
Corned rumps	28	28	21

Lamb.			
	Good.	Com.	
Hindquarters	42	30	
Legs	48	35	
Stews	15	15	14
Chops, rib and loin	50	40	

Mutton.			
Legs	35	28	
Shoulders	18	..	
Chops, rib and loin	32	26	

Pork.			
Loin, whole, 8@10 avg.	23		
Loin, whole, 10@12 avg.	21		
Loin, whole, 14 and over	20		
Chops	28		
Shoulders	16		
Butts	18		
Spareribs	12½		
Hocks	15		
Leaf lard	12		

Veal.			
Hindquarters	20		
Forequarters	14		
Legs	25		



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	16 @ 17 1/4
Good native steers	15 @ 16
Medium steers	14 @ 15
Helfers, good	13 @ 14 1/2
Cows	10 @ 13
Hind quarters, choice	23 @ 23
Fore quarters, choice	12 @ 12

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Loin, No. 1.	20 @ 20
Steer Loin, No. 2.	27 @ 27
Steer Short Loin, No. 1.	33 @ 33
Steer Short Loin, No. 2.	34 @ 34
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	25 @ 25
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.	24 @ 24
Cow Loin	18 @ 23
Cow Short Loin	25 @ 30
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	18 @ 20
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	20 @ 20
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	20 @ 20
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	19 @ 19
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	17 @ 17
Cow Ribs, No. 3.	14 @ 14
Steer Rounds, No. 1.	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 2.	16 @ 16
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	15 @ 15 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cow Rounds	14 @ 14
Cow Chucks	8 @ 8
Steer Plates	8 @ 8
Medium Plates	7 @ 7
Briskets, No. 1.	18 @ 18
Briskets, No. 2.	14 @ 14
Steer Navel Ends	4 @ 4
Cow Navel Ends	4 @ 4
Pork Shanks	7 @ 7
Hind Shanks	6 @ 6
Rolls	5 @ 5
Strip Loin, No. 1, boneless	45 @ 45
Strip Loin, No. 2.	45 @ 45
Strip Loin, No. 3.	22 @ 22
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.	40 @ 40
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.	32 @ 32
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.	28 @ 28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	25 @ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	25 @ 25
Rump Butts	23 @ 23
Flank Steaks	25 @ 25
Boneless Chucks	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Shoulder Clods	18 @ 18
Hanging Tenderloins	14 @ 14
Trimnings	9 @ 13

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	6 @ 9
Hearts	3 @ 7
Tongues	23 @ 23
Sweetbreads	25 @ 30
Ox-Tail, per lb.	6 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 1/2 @ 9
Livers	7 1/2 @ 9
Kidneys, per lb.	9 @ 11

## Veal.

Choice Carcass	16 @ 17
Good Carcass	12 @ 15
Good Saddles	20 @ 27
Good Backs	8 @ 13
Medium Backs	6 @ 7

## Veal Product.

Brains, each	6 @ 8
Sweetbreads	36 @ 40
Calif Livers	28 @ 32

## Lamb.

Choice Lambs	28 @ 28
Medium Lambs	26 @ 26
Choice Saddles	36 @ 36
Medium Saddles	34 @ 34
Choice Fores	20 @ 20
Medium Fores	18 @ 18
Lamb Fries, per lb.	30 @ 30
Lamb Tongues	18 @ 18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @ 28

## Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	9 @ 9
Light Sheep	11 @ 11
Heavy Saddles	14 @ 14
Light Saddles	20 @ 20
Heavy Fores	6 @ 6
Light Fores	8 @ 8
Mutton Legs	22 @ 22
Mutton Loin	25 @ 25
Mutton Stew	3 @ 3
Sheep Tongues, each	18 @ 18
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed hogs	13 @ 13
Pork Loin	18 @ 18
Leaf Lard	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	50 @ 50
Spare Ribs	7 @ 7
Butts	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hocks	11 @ 11
Trimnings	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	11 @ 11
Tails	7 @ 7
Snouts	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	12 @ 12
Cheek Meat	12 @ 12
Hog Wrens, per lb.	4 @ 4
Neck Bones	3 @ 3
Skinned Shoulders	12 @ 12
Pork Hearts	4 @ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 4
Pork Tongues	12 @ 12
Ship Bones	9 @ 9
Tail Bones	9 @ 9
Brains	12 @ 12
Back fat	11 @ 11
Hams	24 @ 24
Calas	12 @ 12
Bellies	10 @ 10

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casing	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Choice Bologna	14 @ 14

Frankfurters	19 @ 19
Liver Sausage	18 @ 18
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork	17 @ 17
Mince Sausage	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
New England Style Sandwich Sausage	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	16 @ 16
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	30 @ 30
Polish Sausage	15 @ 15
Garlic Sausage	14 @ 14
Country Smoked Sausage	15 @ 15
Country Fresh Sausage	17 @ 17
Pork Sausage, bulk	15 @ 15
Pork Sausage, short link	18 @ 18
Luncheon Roll	16 @ 16
Delicatessen Loaf	17 @ 17
Ox Tongues, jellied	40 @ 40
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf	17 @ 17
Loin Roll, cooked	46 @ 46

## Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods	42 @ 42
Beef Casings Salami	40 @ 40
Italian Salami (new goods)	44 @ 44
Capri	33 @ 33
Holstein	25 @ 25
Peppetoni, long links	34 @ 34
Farmer	36 @ 36

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	2.40 @ 2.40
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/2	4.00 @ 14.00
Pork, link, kits	2.76 @ 2.76
Pork, links, 1/4 @ 1/2	4.60 @ 16.10
Polish Sausage, kits	2.80 @ 2.80
Polish Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	4.18 @ 14.50
Frankfurts, kits	3.00 @ 3.00
Frankfurts, 1/4 @ 1/2	5.00 @ 17.50
Blood Sausage, kits	3.34 @ 3.34
Blood Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	5.50 @ 19.25
Liver Sausage, kits	2.80 @ 2.80
Liver Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.30 @ 11.55
Head Cheese, kits	2.40 @ 2.40
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/2	4.00 @ 14.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	15.00 @ 15.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00 @ 14.00
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00 @ 16.00
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.00 @ 18.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.	20.00 @ 20.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.	24.00 @ 24.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels	57.00 @ 57.00
Pork Tongues, barrels	65.50 @ 65.50

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/4	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6
Corned beef	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.25	\$ 15.50	
Roast beef	2.00	3.25	15.50	
Roast mutton	2.00	3.25	15.50	
Sliced dried beef	2.75	4.85	8.90	52.00
Ox tongue, whole	13.25	17.50	53.00	
Luncheon tongue	2.50	4.75	10.25	32.00
Corn beef hash	1.50	3.10	5.50	
Roast beef hash	1.50	3.15	6.00	
Hamburger steak with onions	1.15	2.40	4.25	
Vienna style sausage	1.20			
Breakfast sausage	2.25	3.75		
Veal loaf, med. size			2.00	

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$ 3.39
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

## BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	25.00 @ 25.00
Plate Beef	23.00 @ 23.00
Rollettes	25.00 @ 25.00
Rump Butts	26.00 @ 26.00
Mess Pork	23.00 @ 23.00
Mess Fat Backs	24.00 @ 24.00
Family Back Pork	24.00 @ 24.00
Bean Pork	21.00 @ 21.00

## LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pure Lard	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Barrels, 1/4c over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c over tierces, 3/4c over tierces, 1/2 to 80 lbs., 1/4c to 1c over tierces.	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	19 @ 19
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	20 @ 20
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.	14 @ 14
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.	20 @ 20

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.	15.50 @ 15.50
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	15.00 @ 15.00
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13.75 @ 13.75
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.	15.50 @ 15.50
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	15.00 @ 15.00
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13.75 @ 13.75
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	10.50 @ 10.50
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	10.75 @ 10.75
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	11.00 @ 11.00
Extra Short Clears	12.50 @ 12.50
Extra Short Ribs	12.50 @ 12.50
Short Clears	14.25 @ 14.25
Butts	9.50 @ 9.50

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	32 1/2 @ 33
Regular Hams	28 1/2 @ 31
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.	18 @ 18
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 avg.	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	34 @ 34
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg. and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg. and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	27 @ 27
Dried Beef Inside	49 @ 49
Dried Beef Knuckles	49 @ 49
Dried Beef Outside	49 @ 49
Dried Beef Seta, best	44 1/2 @ 44 1/2
Skinned Rolled Hams	40 @ 40

Regular Boiled Hams	44 @ 44
Boiled Calas	28 @ 28
Cooked Loin Rolls	52 @ 52
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	30 @ 30

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef Rounds, per set	23 @ 23
Beef Export Rounds	27 @ 27
Beef Middles, per set	45 @ 45
Beef Bungs, per piece	23 @ 23
Beef Weasels	12 @ 12
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.	1.50 @ 1.50
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.	1.75 @ 1.75
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular	1.10 @ 1.10
Hog Casings, f. o. b. extra narrow	1.75 @ 1.75
Hog Bungs, export	19 @ 19
Hog Bungs, large	14 @ 14
Hog Bungs, medium	9 @ 9
Hog Bungs, narrow	7 @ 7
Hog Stomachs, per piece	5 @ 5
Imported wide Sheep Casings	9 @ 9
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings	9 @ 9
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings	9 @ 9

## FERTILIZERS.

	Per Unit.
Ground dried blood	\$2.50 @ 2.65
Unground and crushed blood	2.25 @ 2.40
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.25 @ 2.50
Hoofmeal	1.85 @ 2.00
Ground tankage, 10 to 11%	2.00 @ 2.10
Ground tankage, 9 to 9 1/2%	1.75 @ 1.90
Crushed and unground tankage	1.25 @ 1.75
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	22.00 @ 24.00
Unground steamed bone	16.00 @ 18.00
Unground bone tankage	12.00 @ 14.00

## HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

	Per Ton.
No. 1 horns	175.00 @ 200.00
No. 2 horns	125.00 @ 150.00
No. 3 horns	50.00 @ 75.00
Hoofs, black	20.00 @ 25.00
Hoofs, striped	25.00 @ 30.00
Hoofs, white	30.00 @ 35.00
Round shin bones, heavy	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, lights	45.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, heavy	42.50 @ 47.50
Flat shin bones, lights	35.00 @ 40.00
Thigh bones, heavy	50.00 @ 55.00
Thigh bones, lights	40.00 @ 45.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles	22.00 @ 24.00

## LARD.

Prime, steam, cash	9.87 1/2 @ 9.87 1/2
Prime, steam, loose	9.97 1/2 @ 9.97 1/2
Leaf	8.75 @ 8.75
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	7 @ 7 1/4
Tallow	5 @ 6
Grease, yellow, loose	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Grease, A white, loose	5 1/2 @ 6

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Oleo stock	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Linseed, loose, per gal.	67 1/2 @ 67 1/2
Corn oil, loose	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Choice country	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Packers, prime, loose	5 @ 5 1/4
Packers, No. 1, loose	4 @ 4 1/4
Packers, No. 2	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
White, "A" loose	5 @ 5 1/4
White, "B" loose	4 @ 4 1/4
Bone, naphtha extracted	2 1/4 @ 3
Crackling	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
House	2 1/2 @ 3
Yellow	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' foot grease	5 1/2 @ 6
Garbage, grease, loose	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	15 1/2 @ 16
Glycerine, dynamite	12 1/2 @ 13
Glycerine, crude soap	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Glycerine, candle	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

White, deodorized	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	5 1/2 @ 6
Soap stock, bbls., concn.	2 @ 65 f. o. b.
Tex.	3 @ 3 1/4
Soap stock, loose, 30 @ f. s. Chicago	1 @ 1 1/4

## COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops	1.55 @ 1.60
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops	1.85 @ 1.90
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.75 @ 1.80
Red Oak Lard Tierces	2.10 @ 2.15
White Oak Lard Tierces	2.35 @ 2.40
White Oak Ham Tierces	2.70 @ 2.70

# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

### If I Sold Meats and Provisions

Written for the National Provisioner by B. J. Munschweiler.

If I sold meats and provisions, I would keep a careful record of my failures to sell, analyze same, thus avoid repeating the same mistake in the future.

If I sold meats and provisions, I would subscribe for and read all the standard publications devoted to my calling, thus get the benefit of others' experience and knowledge.

If I sold meats and provisions, I would carefully go over each step of a successful sale and try to make what I accomplished fit other cases and prospective customers.

If I sold meats and provisions, I would develop and practice a strong selling talk so in time I would be letter perfect and able to drive home the strong points of my proposition with sledge hammer blows.

If I sold meats and provisions, I would fix my mind on a weekly goal, a monthly figure to be reached, also keep record of my last year's work, aiming to always excel same.

If I sold meats and provisions, I would avoid all semblance to knocking the other fellows in my calling as I know full well every one considers "every knock is a boost."

If I sold meats and provisions, I would be letter perfect in prices, rates and other important data I quote, thus giving the customer no time to lose interest.

If I sold meats and provisions, I would make it a point to make and keep as many friends as possible, recalling the words of Elbert Hubbard, "We do business with our friends, others trade elsewhere."

If I sold meats and provisions, I would never argue with a prospect, but by wise words and sane demonstration convince and convert all to my cause.

If I sold meats and provisions, I would learn all I possibly could about my business and thus be in a position to give intelligent answers "knowing" not "guessing."

If I sold meats and provisions, I would rid myself of the idea it is possible to "size up" prospects or read human nature as this is a fallacy many fall into with dire results.

If I sold meats and provisions, I would not try to "bluff" my way along, but would know my business from stem to stern and would attempt to make all with whom I came in contact feel the same way.

If I sold meats and provisions, I would not cringe and bend the knee in the presence of a customer, but with head erect and with a firm conviction state my case in terse business-like terms.

If I sold meats and provisions, I would always keep in mind business is still conducted by the "Golden Rule."

That's what "I" would do if "I" sold meats and provisions.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Jacob Fix will open a meat business in Omaha, S. D.

Dell McElroy will open a meat market in Sabula, Ia.

J. Williams will open a meat market in Novato, Calif.

H. J. Held is opening a meat market in Manitowoc, Wis.

J. B. Doty has bought a meat market in Sebeka, Minn.

S. A. Bell has opened a meat market in Bentonville, Ark.

Erwin Groh plans to open a meat market in Lenzburg, Ill.

W. H. Goodrich has opened a meat market in Lawndale, Minn.

Nick Weber, grocer at Yuba City, Calif., is adding a meat market.

Clay and Walker have opened a meat market in Roxboro, N. C.

Robert McCarty has opened a new meat market in Louisville, Nebr.

The City Meat Market, Barstow, Calif., has been damaged by fire.

Kesler Brothers are opening a new meat market in Marshall, Ill.

C. E. Rutz has taken over the Schaub meat market, Wabasha, Minn.

F. C. Ballard has bought the meat market of F. King, in Fulton, N. Y.

McKenzie's meat market, at Goldfield, Nev., has been destroyed by fire.

J. T. Stanley has sold the Star Meat Market, at Carlisle, Ark., to Lee Ashley.

R. W. Webster has purchased the meat market of Ben D. Monk, in Pine Bluff, Ark.

C. A. Decker has opened a meat market at 36 East Main street, Waynesburg, Pa.

T. L. O'Hara has disposed of his meat market at Scottsbluff, Nebr., to G. C. Whitcomb.

The R. G. Eckert meat and grocery, Lansing, Mich., has been sold to W. L. Blunk.

The Harper Meat Market has been opened at 7030 Harper avenue, Detroit, Mich.

John Gandee has bought the business of the Liberty Market at Charleston, W. Va.

H. Glueck and Son are adding to and rebuilding their meat market in Watford, Wis.

The meat market of Charles Ponquite, at Wilmington, Ohio, has been damaged by fire.

August Wey has purchased the City Meat Market, Peru, Nebr., from J. M. Wymore.

Sautter & Quashnick, meat dealers in Linton, N. D., have sold out to Pfeifer & Weiszhaar.

Charles Brodsky has opened the Great Western Meat Market in Belle Fourche, South Dakota.

The C. C. Hurley meat market at Mountain Lake, Minn., has been sold to Rudolph Glasman.

Leonard Briggs has sold his interest in the South Side Meat Market, Baraboo, Wis., to O. Norene.

Irvin Viox has been succeeded in the meat business in Dunbar, Nebr., by Mr. Kreimer, of Talmage.

Williams Brothers have sold their interest in the Pioneer Meat Market at Parker, S. D., to C. A. Wagener.

O. E. Conner and John H. Duchardt have bought the Model Meat Market at Arcola, Ill., from Garnett Gee.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Nicholas Ronca, a meat dealer in Paterson, N. J.

The American Provision Company has opened one of its retail stores at 60 Pike street, Port Jarvis, N. Y.

W. T. Petty has sold his meat market at 220 Monroe avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich., to Alexander N. McFadyen.

Charles H. Reicherter and sons, August G. and William F., have opened a new market at 1138 State street, Schenectady, New York.

D. L. Collins, whose meat market at Geneseo, Ill., was damaged by fire recently, plans to reopen as soon as the shop can be put in repair.

Alfred J. Guilhamet plans to erect a new building in Hollister, Calif., which he will occupy with a meat market and grocery store.

F. A. Stewart has purchased the interest of Alex Cunnison in the Valley Meat Market, Emmett, Ida., and has leased the interest of Alex Cruickshank.

McIlroy's Market has been incorporated at Amarillo, Tex., with a capital of \$20,000. The incorporators are W. W. McIlroy, M. M. Merriman and S. D. McIlroy.

The K. and B. Meat Markets have been incorporated in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are I. and K. Kornblum.

The Polish Meat Dealers of America, Inc., have been organized at 4649 South Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill., with a capital of \$50,000, to manufacture and deal in meat products.

J. H. Moore, meat dealer in Jackson, Tenn., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He placed his secured liabilities at \$350 and his unsecured debts are estimated at about \$1,500.

### Retailers' Annual Convention

The next annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America will be held in the city of Detroit, Mich., in the week of August 8, 1921, the local association in Detroit entertaining. The officers of the Detroit association are: President, Emil Schwartz; secretary, Anthony A. Henk; treasurer, Plus Goedecke. Because of its geographical location a large attendance is expected. Solid special trains will leave Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and New York City, carrying members and visitors to this meeting.



**EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.**

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

Although Monday's opening prices were firm to unevenly higher than the close of the previous week, the generally slow and uneven demand which characterized fresh meat trade a week earlier, resulted in further declines at all markets. Veal prices generally and lamb prices at New York proved the only exception. Demand on the part of both jobber and retailer was mostly for prime cuts, causing an added weakness to prices on carcasses because of the limited outlet and heavy accumulation of fore-quarters.

Prices on carcass beef at eastern markets was downward after Monday. The general weakness was further intensified because of the abnormal demand for ribs and loins, both on the part of wholesalers and retailers, causing the chucks and plates to accumulate in numeral quantities, substantial concessions in prices being necessary to move them into market channels. Increased offerings of grass cattle and because of their undesirability for ribs and loins, tended to widen the spread in common and choice grades. Compared to the previous week's close, Boston declined fifty cents to seventy-five cents on both steers and cows, New York and Philadelphia lost fifty cents to \$1 on steers, while cows were steady to fifty cents lower at these markets. Bulls gained fifty cents to one dollar at New York, while other markets were steady. Under liberal supplies and uneven demand kosher cuts and plates declined \$2 to \$3 at New York. Philadelphia lost \$1. Kosher fores were steady throughout the week at Boston.

With only moderate receipts of veal, and under a fairly steady demand, prices held steady throughout the week at all markets.

Except at New York, where an improved demand throughout the week had a strengthening affect on prices, the trend of lambs after Monday was downward. Offerings consisted mostly of the poorer grades. The few good and choice grades included commanded substantial premium. Compared to one week ago, Boston was unchanged on spring lambs, while yearling prices declined \$2 to \$4, Philadelphia lost \$4 on the lower grades and held steady on the better grades of spring lambs, while yearling type gained \$2 on medium to good grades, common grades held steady. New York gained \$5 on spring lambs, while yearling type advanced \$3 to \$5 for the week.

Receipts of mutton were comparatively light. Handyweights, which comprised a small percent of offerings sold at strong to higher prices than the previous week. Undesirable weights and common grades moved at unevenly lower prices. Good and medium grades gained \$1 to \$3 at New York and held steady at the other markets. Common grades were generally \$1 to \$2 lower for the week.

With fairly liberal receipts of pork, and because of the stagnant demand, due principally to the warmer weather, prices moved sharply downward at all markets. Compared with one week ago, Boston declined \$2 to \$3 on loins, while New York



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**Boker Cutlery & Hardware Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.**

and Philadelphia were \$1 to \$2 more. Other pork cuts declined \$1 to \$2 for the week.

New York closing markets weak and lower on beef and pork, veal barely steady, lamb and mutton strong on good and choice, other grades weak. The poorest clearance of any week past will be made.

Boston closing with trading practically at a standstill, market is closing weak on all classes. Some cars of pork moving to freezers and a slight carryover of other meats.

Market closing generally weak at Philadelphia, some pork moving to freezers, better grades of lambs cleaned up, lower grades being cleaned up at extremely low prices. Veal and mutton about sold. Beef cleaning up slowly, due to difficulty in moving chucks and plates.

**CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.**

(Continued from page 33.)

move packing grades any time today. General quality was fairly good to good, but the proportion of packing sows is increasing rapidly, this stuff now coming in full load lots and sprinkled in liberally with consignments of mixed grades. Top late today was \$8.65, paid for choice light butchers, and bulk of sales at \$8.25@8.55 showed a 10c wider spread than a week earlier. Recently local packers have shown a disposition, at every opportunity, to try to widen the spread between good hogs and packing grades, but the active outside demand has prevented its accomplishment to date. Good and choice pigs at \$8.25@8.35 Thursday, showed 50 to 60c gain over Thursday previous.

This week's trade in the sheep house opened with light receipts and a strong reaction from the preceding week's severe declines. The improvement, however, could not be held, dressed trade east, although higher than the bad close last week carrying a sluggish undertone, particularly on the less desirable grades of lamb. Receipts of stock on foot increased at mid-week and sharp irregular declines that day, with some further price recessions today, effaced most of the week's earlier gain. Today's fat lamb market was mostly 25c higher than a

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week ago, while fat ewes sold 25@50c, mostly 50c, above that depressed period. Cull and common stuff of all classes continues extremely dull, and prices are in about the same low rut as the week earlier. Choice Idaho lambs and a few of the best natives sold on the Tuesday high spot up to \$13.00, but \$12.00 was an outside price for the latter today and it is doubtful if prime range lambs of the best weights could have passed \$12.25 late. Bids as low as \$2.00 per cwt. were made on throw-out pee-wee native lambs, and \$6.00 was the regulation price for decent culls. Heavy ewes were slow at \$3.00@3.50, culls going mostly from \$2.00 down. Some inferior canner ewes sold by the head as low as 25@50c. Good 80-lb. dry-fed yearling wethers reached \$9.00. Oregon wethers at \$6.00 were mostly two-year-olds, averaging 97 lbs. A trader, returned from Nashville, reports the Tennessee lamb movement well advanced, but Kentucky lambs are expected to continue to run freely well into July. The movement from the northwestern range is expected to gain in volume from now on and no bullish sentiment is in circulation.

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# New York Section

H. L. Grant, lard sales department, Wilson & Company, Chicago, is in New York.

A. C. Schueren, sales director of the Brecht Company, St. Louis, was in New York last week.

T. Gadsden of the cold storage department of Swift & Company, Chicago, was in town this week.

J. C. Archie of the Chicago produce department, Cudahy Packing Company, is visiting New York and local territory.

Ye Olde New York branch, United Master Butchers, at the close of its meeting on Tuesday evening, adjourned until September 20.

M. H. Nagle, president of the Nagle Packing Company, Jersey City, is on a business trip to Chicago and down through Kentucky. Mr. Nagle expects to be gone for about two weeks.

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending June 18th, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 13 cents to 17 cents per pound, and averaged 15.28 cents per pound.

William O. Thompson has resigned as chairman of the board of directors of the American Cotton Oil Company, effective July 1, 1921. Mr. Thompson will remain a member of the board.

Sir James Clark of Morris & Company, Chicago, stopped in to see President F. L. Bisbee of Joseph Stern & Son, and say "Hello," having just returned from a trip to England with a cattle shipment.

It is reported that George H. Shaffer of New York and Messrs Jahrsdorfer, Rosen, Grismer, and Lemmerman of Brooklyn and John Smith of Troy will be at the ring-side when the Dempsey-Carpentier fight comes off.

The South Brooklyn branch, United Master Butchers of America, has suspended meetings for the summer. The first meeting in the fall will be on Tuesday evening, September 20. The automobile trip to Huntington, L. I., and the "Dutch dinner" were thoroughly enjoyed by the 130 members and friends of the South Brooklyn branch last Sunday.

The number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, June 18, 1921, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 9,910½ lbs.; Brooklyn 14 lbs.; Bronx, 11 lbs.; Queens, 87 lbs.; Richmond, 40 lbs.;

total, 10,062 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 3,176 lbs.; Bronx, 55 lbs.; Queens, 18 lbs.; total, 3,239 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 3,684 lbs.; Brooklyn, 89,840 lbs.; Bronx, 300 lbs.; Queens, 8 lbs.; total, 93,832 lbs.

M. B. Monroe, formerly assistant manager for a well-known butchers' supply house, has taken over the management of Fowler Casing, Ltd., of London, England. He is well fitted for this important position, having made this particular branch of the business his life work. He started by obtaining employment with this supply house when 15 years of age, and remained in the New York branch for a period of 18 years, with the exception of one year in the Denver branch and three years as general manager of a well-known casing company. Mr. Monroe's knowledge of the casing business is thorough and complete, and with his wide circle of friends and business associates in the trade and his well-known ability, there is no doubt that the Fowler Casing Co. has used good judgment in selecting so capable a manager.

Charles Grismer of Brooklyn, who has just returned from Chicago where he and Mrs. Grismer attended the wedding of the daughter of Mr. John T. Russell, is so enthusiastic about the hospitality of Chicago and Milwaukee people that grave fears are entertained of his forsaking his old home town of Brooklyn. During his stay of ten days in Chicago Mr. Grismer attended the meeting of the Chicago branch of the United Master Butchers of America, of which Mr. William Haskell is president. After the meeting about a hundred members entered automobiles and motored four miles to another part of the city where a banquet was tendered Mr. Grismer. The banquet lasted until the early hours of the morning and many good things, both eatable and drinkable, were enjoyed. Perhaps the most pleasing feature of the evening to Mr. Grismer, whose devotion to his wife has caused much admiration among his friends, was the presentation to Mrs. Grismer of a basket of flowers, the streamers on which bore the words "Welcome to our city." At the invitation of Joseph F. Senz, a leading member of the Milwaukee branch of the United Master Butchers of America, Mr. and Mrs. Grismer spent two days in Milwaukee where they received a royal welcome. Automobile trips were a daily occurrence in both cities and Mr. Grismer says his stay in Chicago and Milwaukee was the most enjoyable of any he has had in the last thirty years.

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, June 23, 1921, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
<b>Fresh Beef—</b>				
<b>STEERS:</b>				
Choice	\$16.00@17.00	\$14.50@15.00	\$16.00@16.50	\$14.50@15.00
Good	14.50@15.50	14.00@14.25	14.50@15.50	14.50@15.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	13.75@14.00	12.50@14.00	13.00@14.00
Common	11.00@12.50	.....@.....	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00
<b>COWS:</b>				
Good	12.00@13.00	12.50@12.75	12.00@12.50	12.00@13.00
Medium	11.00@12.00	12.00@12.50	11.00@11.50	11.00@12.00
Common	9.00@10.00	.....@.....	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00
<b>BULLS:</b>				
Good	.....@.....	.....@.....	11.00@12.00	.....@.....
Medium	.....@.....	9.00@10.00	.....@.....	.....@.....
Common	9.00@9.50	.....@.....	8.50@9.00	8.00@9.00
<b>Fresh Veal*—</b>				
Choice	16.00@17.00	.....@.....	18.00@20.00	.....@.....
Good	15.00@16.00	.....@.....	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Common	10.00@12.00	.....@.....	14.00@15.00	12.00@15.00
<b>Fresh Lambs and Mutton—</b>				
<b>LAMBS:</b>				
Spring	24.00@27.00	15.00@27.00	26.00@28.00	15.00@26.00
Choice	21.00@23.00	22.00@24.00	26.00@28.00	25.00@26.00
Good	18.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00
Medium	17.00@19.00	.....@.....	20.00@22.00	21.00@22.00
Common	12.00@16.00	.....@.....	15.00@20.00	15.00@20.00
<b>YEARLINGS:</b>				
Good	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Medium	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Common	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
<b>MUTTON:</b>				
Good	11.00@12.00	10.00@12.00	13.00@15.00	14.00@16.00
Medium	9.00@10.00	7.00@10.00	10.00@11.00	12.00@13.00
Common	6.00@8.00	5.00@7.00	6.00@8.00	8.00@11.00
<b>Fresh Pork Cuts—</b>				
<b>LOINS:</b>				
8-10 lb. average	18.00@19.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	18.00@21.00
10-12 lb. average	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
12-14 lb. average	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
14-16 lb. average	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
16 lb. over	14.00@15.00	.....@.....	16.00@17.00	.....@.....
<b>SHOULDERS:</b>				
Plain	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Skinned	11.50@12.50	.....@.....	13.00@14.00	11.00@13.00
<b>PICNICS:</b>				
4-5 lb. average	12.00@13.00	13.00@13.50	.....@.....	10.00@12.00
6-9 lb. average	11.00@11.50	12.50@13.00	12.00@13.00	.....@.....
<b>BUTTS:</b>				
Boneless	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Boston Style	13.00@14.00	.....@.....	14.00@16.00	14.00@15.00

\*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

## COURT DECISIONS.

(Continued from Page 16.)

affirming the judgment, held; that the cited facts, standing alone did not suffice to establish an agreement or combination forbidden by the Sherman Act.

**Livestock Delayed in Transit.**—The Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in Cecil v. Southern Express Co., decided April 22, 1921, reported in 229 S. W. 1041, affirmed a judgment in favor of the carrier.

Cecil in March, 1915, shipped a carload of livestock from Danville, Ky., to Cambridge, Ind. Shipment was delayed by reason of the express company not furnishing a car as requested on a certain date. No notice of claim was given the carrier, and four years after shipment was made suit was brought. The reviewing court in the affirming the judgment held; that the liability of common carriers for loss and damage to an interstate shipment is a federal question; that the Carmack

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Live Stock Purchasing Agents

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Amendment of the Hepburn Act (U. S. Comp. St. Sec. 8604a, 8604aa) takes the control of the subject of liability of common carriers for loss and damage to interstate shipments as to supersede all state regulations on the same subject. That as no notice of claim was given as stipulated in the contract of shipment, and suit was not brought until four years after the contract was entered into, the shipper could not recover.

**Shippers of Stock Must Water Them in Transit.**—The Supreme Court of Montana, in Kirby v. Oregon Short Line R. R. Co., decided April 4, 1921, reported in 197 Pacific 254, affirmed a judgment in favor of the shipper.

The case involved a shipment of 38 car loads of livestock, containing 1,342 head of cattle, shipped from Riverside, Oregon, to Billings, Montana, May 10, 1916. The shipper accompanied the stock.

The shipper claimed that by reason of the negligence of the carrier in roughly handling his stock in transit and also for failure to provide adequate facilities for watering them, he suffered loss by death and injury to his cattle, unnecessary shrinkage, loss of flesh and depreciation in value. The stock was unloaded in transit for feed, water and rest, put into five pens, four of the pens contained water, while the fifth pen, containing 250 head of cattle, had no facilities for watering, causing them to shrink heavily and depreciate in value.

Judgment for the shipper in the lower court in the amount of \$1,870.80. From the judgment and a denial of a new trial, carrier appeals. The upper court in affirming the judgment held; that the damage to the cattle in the pen containing no water, resulted not from the lack of water in the pen, but from failure of the shipper to avail himself of the facilities afforded in the other pens. The negligence of the carrier was, at the most, remote, and not the proximate cause of the loss suffered. Since the damages were shown in the aggregate, for an undefined portion of which the carrier may be liable, and for an unascertained balance of which it is not liable, the burden was upon the shipper to show with reasonable certainty and by a preponderance of the evidence the loss he had sustained and the amount thereof as definitely as possible. The jury could not possibly determine the extent of the carrier's liability upon this branch of the case. To avoid the expense and delay necessarily incident to a new trial, he should be permitted, if he so elects, to accept a judgment reduced to the amount which the evidence warrants. The cause is remanded to the district court, with directions to grant a new trial unless within 30 days from the filing of the remittitur the shipper consents, in writing filed with the clerk of the lower court, to a reduction of the amount of the judgment to \$715.00. If such consent is given, the judgment as modified will be affirmed, and the order refusing a new trial will also be affirmed.

## PACKER REGULATION BILL.

(Continued from Page 37.)

unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, the Interstate Commerce Act as amended, the Act entitled "An Act to promote export trade, and for other purposes," approved April 10, 1918, or sections 73 to 77, inclusive, of the Act of August 27, 1894, entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," as amended by the Act entitled "An Act to amend sections seventy-three and seventy-six of the Act of August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved February 12, 1913, or

(b) To alter, modify, or repeal such Acts or any part or parts thereof, or

(c) To prevent or interfere with any investigation, proceeding, or prosecution begun and pending at the time this Act becomes effective.

Sec. 406. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the power or jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, nor confer upon the Secretary concurrent power or jurisdiction over any matter within the power or jurisdiction of such Commission.

## Takes Power from Federal Trade Commission.

(b) On and after the enactment of this Act, and so long as it remains in effect, the Federal Trade Commission shall have no power or jurisdiction so far as relating to any matter which by this Act is made subject to the jurisdiction of the Secretary, except in cases in which, before the enactment of this Act, complaint has been served under section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1915, or under section 11 of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, and except when the Secretary of Agriculture, in the exercise of his duties hereunder, shall request of the said Federal Trade Commission that it make investigations and report in any case.

Sec. 407. The Secretary may make such rules, regulations, and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and may co-operate with any department or agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District, or possession, or department, agency or political subdivision thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees, not in conflict with existing law, and make such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, printing, telegrams, telephones, law books, books of reference, periodicals, furniture,

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NEW YORK

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Phone, Wadsworth 5494

stationery, office equipment, travel, and other supplies and expenses as shall be necessary to the administration of this Act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and as may be appropriated for by Congress, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

Sec. 408. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal in whole or in part any provision of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1890, entitled "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints or monopolies," or any Act amendatory thereof, or to exempt any person from liability or prosecution thereunder.

Sec. 409. If any market agency participates in the enforcement of, or enforces or carries out any rule, regulation or practice of a livestock exchange or similar organization of which he is a member, which is designed to prohibit or has the effect of prohibiting membership in such organization to a co-operative association of producers engaged in business similar to that of such member, because of the method of distributing surplus earnings of such association, among its members, such action by the market agency shall be deemed an unjust, unreasonable, and discriminating practice.

Sec. 410. None of the provisions of this Act shall be construed to include or be binding upon a person whose chief business is the raising of livestock or agricultural products.



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to prime.....	7.90@ 9.25
Cows, common to choice.....	1.75@ 6.75
Bulls, common to choice.....	4.50@ 6.80
Heifers, mixed .....	@

## LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	12.75@13.00
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	7.50@ 8.50
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	9.00@11.25

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs., prime.....	12.50@13.00
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.25
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@ 3.75
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	1.00@ 1.75

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@9.00
Hogs, medium .....	@9.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9.50
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@9.50
Rough .....	6.00@7.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@19
Choice, native, light.....	@18
Native, common to fair .....	@16

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Good, native, heavy.....	@16½
Choice, native, light.....	@17½
Native, common to good.....	@15½
Choice, Western, heavy.....	@15½
Choice, Western, light.....	@14½
Common to fair, Texas.....	@13
Good to choice heifers.....	@16½
Common to fair heifers.....	@14½
Choice cows.....	@13
Common to fair cows.....	@11
Fresh bologna bulls.....	8 @ 9

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@20	@23
No. 2 ribs.....	@15	@23
No. 3 ribs.....	@12	@21
No. 1 loins.....	@27	@32
No. 2 loins.....	@19	@27
No. 3 loins.....	@13	@25
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@22	@23
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@19	@23
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@18	@22
No. 1 rounds.....	@16	@18
No. 2 rounds.....	@13	@17
No. 3 rounds.....	@11	@16
No. 1 chucks.....	@ 9	@11
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 7	@ 9
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 5	@ 7

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@21
Western calves, choice.....	@20
Western calves, fair to good.....	@18
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@14

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	13½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	13½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	14
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	14½
Pigs .....	14½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	@27
Lambs, choice .....	@29
Sheep, choice .....	@15
Sheep, medium to good.....	@14
Sheep, culls .....	@11

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@30
Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	@28
Smoked picnic, light.....	@18
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@17
Smoked shoulders .....	@19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@40
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@22
Dried beef sets.....	@45
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@17

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@25
Frozen pork loins.....	@24
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@52
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@52
Shoulders, city .....	@.....
Shoulders, Western .....	@15
Butts, regular Western .....	@18
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@.....
Butts, boneless, Western.....	@22
Fresh hams, city.....	@.....
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@13
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@16

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	50.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trm'd .....	@41c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed .....	@30c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@65c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal .....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef .....	@60c.	a pound
Beef kidneys .....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys .....	@ 5c.	each
Livers, beef .....	@15c.	a pound
Oxtails .....	@10c.	a pound
Hearts, beef .....	@ 5c.	a pound
Rolls, beef .....	@22½c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries .....	@ 9c.	a pair

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 1½
Suet, fresh and heavy .....	@ 3½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.85
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.25
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ .75
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles .....	@20
Hog bungs .....	@15
Hog bungs, export.....	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@28
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@35
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@55
Beef, wenasands, No. 1s, each.....	@12
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.50
Beef, wenasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 6

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	17	20
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10	13
Pepper, red .....	28	32
Allspice .....	5½	8½
Cinnamon .....	13	16
Coriander .....	5½	8½
Cloves .....	21	26
Ginger .....	10	13
Mace .....	36	41

## CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dbls. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	0%	9%
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	10%	10%
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	5%	5%
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	5%	5%
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	6	5%
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	6½	6½
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9 lbs.	9½-12½ lbs.	12½-14 lbs.	14-18 lbs.	18 lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	2.15	2.25	2.65	3.25	
Prime No. 2 veals.....	1.95	2.00	2.40	3.00	
Buttermilk No. 1.....	1.90	2.00	2.15	....	
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.70	1.75	1.90	....	
Branded grubby .....	1.25	1.35	1.65	1.90	
No. 3 .....	1.00	1.10	....	....	

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@33
Western, 48 to 58 lbs., to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@26
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@25
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 48 to 58 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@25
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@24

Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@29
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....	@29
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@29
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	@25
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@23
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.	
Western, dry picked, boxes .....	@18
Western, scalded, barrels .....	@16

Ducks—	
Long Island Spring Ducklings, per lb.....	@28
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	8.00@ 8.50
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.00@ 7.50
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.00@ 6.50
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.00@ 5.50
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz.....	3.50@ 4.50
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@2.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express, colored.....	@36
Broilers, spring, colored, via express.....	@60
Old roosters .....	@17
Turkeys, via express.....	@
Ducks, via express.....	@24
Geese, via express.....	@13
Pigeons, per pair.....	@50
Guineas, per pair.....	@90

## BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@33	@33½
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	33½	@34½
Creamery firsts .....	31½	@32½
Creamery seconds .....	26	@28½
Creamery lower grades.....	23	@25

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	31	@32
Fresh gathered, extra firsts .....	28	@30
Fresh gathered, firsts .....	25	@27½
Fresh gathered, seconds and poorer.....	22½	@24½
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	20½	@21½
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	21½	@23½

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed 3 and 50, per ton...	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	30.00@32.50
Dried blood, high grade.....	3.00@ 3.25
Nitrate of soda—spot .....	@ 2.60
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. N.Y.	nom. 20.00@25.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia .....	2.25@2.50 and 10c
Garbage tankage .....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore .....	3.50 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.	
lime .....	3.25 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	@.....
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent, in bags.....	2.50@ 2.75
Muriate of potash, 80/85%, per unit K <sub>2</sub> O.	@ 1.00
Sulphate of potash, 90/95%, per unit K <sub>2</sub> O.	@ 1.40



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**O**UR facilities for the manufacture of steel storage tanks for storage purposes are such that we can manufacture and ship with unusual promptness any type of storage tank required in a packing plant.

We manufacture tanks to hold any kind of material, using the most modern equipment and skilled workmanship. All tanks are tested and thoroughly inspected before leaving our plant, insuring absolute satisfaction when installed.

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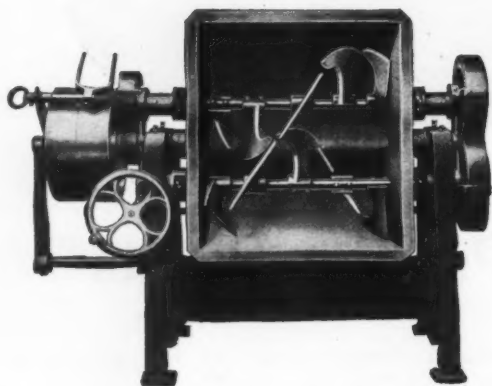
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CHICAGO

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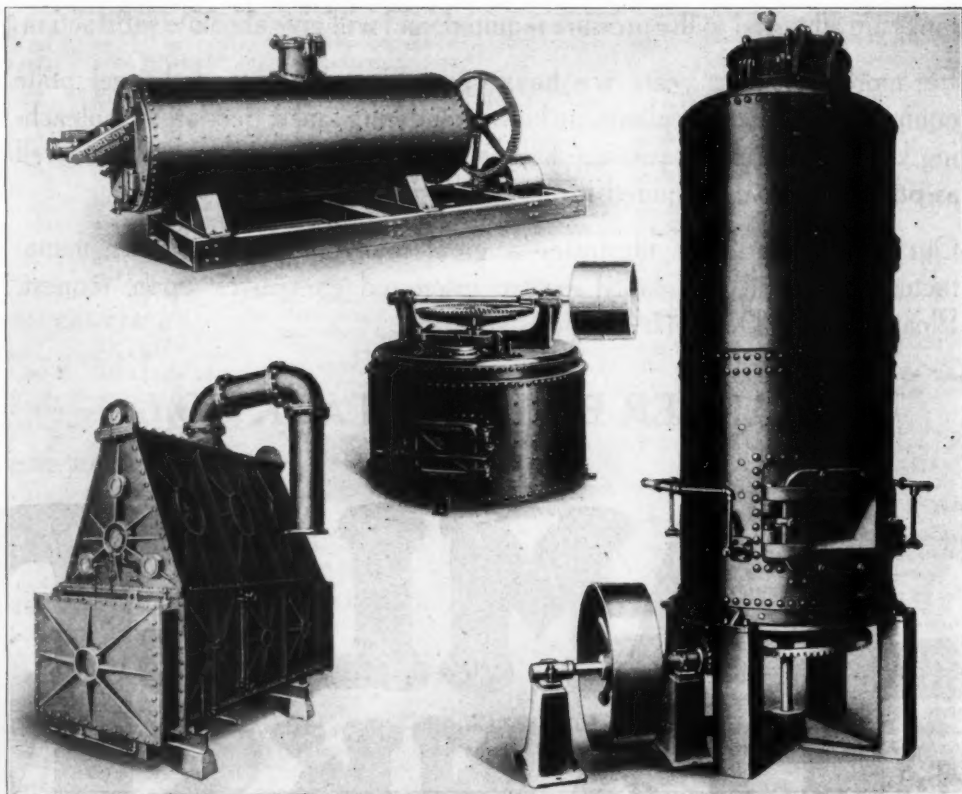
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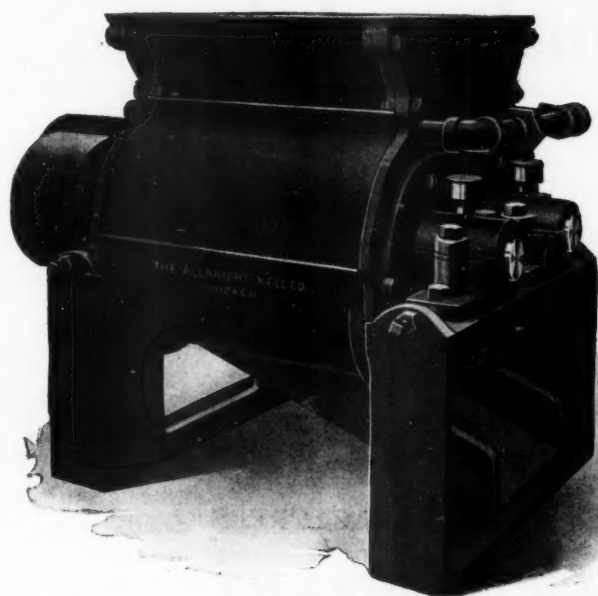
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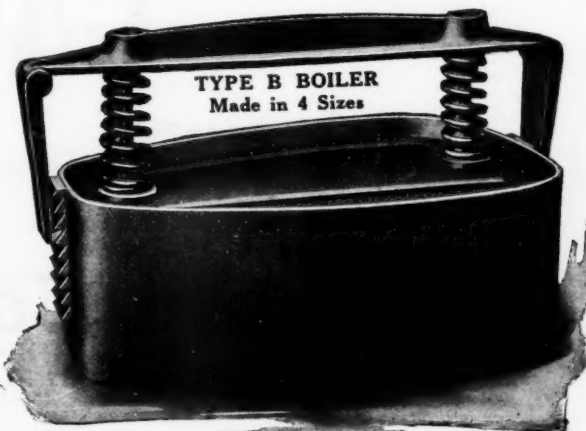
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With great saving in shrinkage.

No power-press needed.

No string needed for tying ham.

No cloth wrapper while boiling the ham.



## **"Paramount Brand"** ***Meat Branding Ink***

Warranted Unadulterated

U. S. Inspected and Approved

In the manufacture of "Paramount" Meat Branding Ink we use only the very finest edible products obtainable, conforming with every regulation of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

This high grade product is penetrative, dries instantly, of good substantial body, brilliant and permanent purple color.

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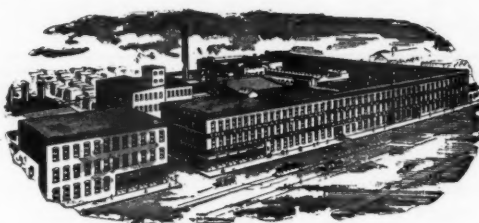
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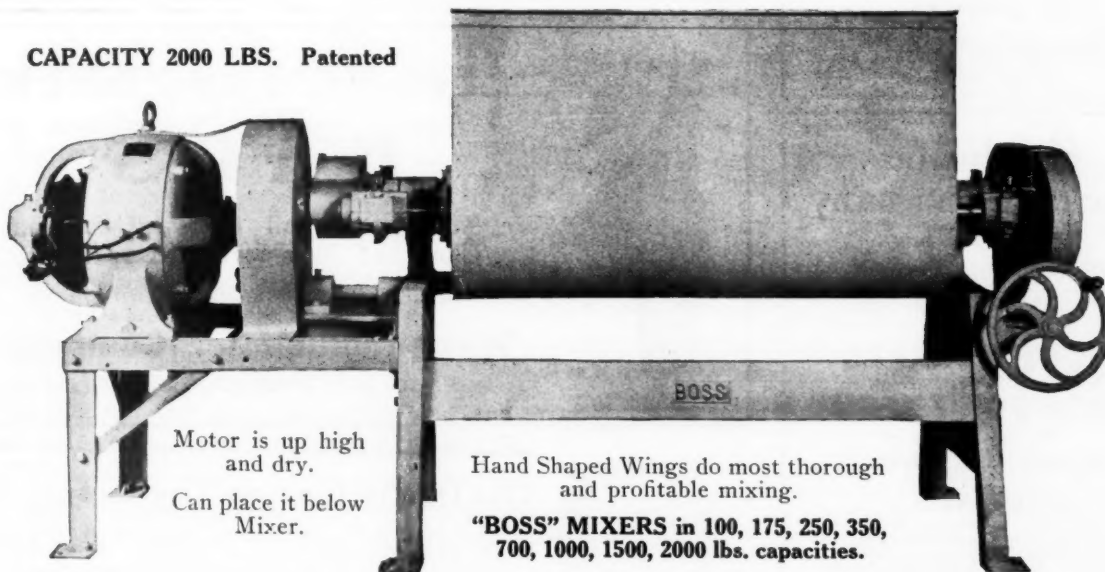
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Motor is up high  
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Hand Shaped Wings do most thorough  
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"BOSS" MIXERS in 100, 175, 250, 350,  
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Grate or U Hog Dehairers and Jerkless Hoists are the simplest, fastest and most economical for perfect work.

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Capacity 160 Gallons  
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Is caused by the dirty, filthy, dangerous, disease-carrying fly. Flies are a menace to health and a nuisance to man and other animals.

The propagation of the skipper fly, as well as the house fly, can be prevented if the instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 118, entitled, "Experiments in the Destruction of Fly Larvae in Horse Manure," are followed. Borax should be applied in markets, packing houses, stables, barns, etc. The directions issued by the Department of Agriculture for treating manure with Borax to kill fly eggs and maggots are as follows:

Apply 10 ounces of Borax to every 10 cubic feet of manure immediately upon its removal from the barn. Apply the Borax particularly around the outer edges of the pile with a flour sifter or any fine sieve, and sprinkle 2 or 3 gallons of water over the Borax-treated manure. The treatment should be repeated with each addition of fresh manure. Water should be added to garbage, street sweepings, etc., the same as in the case of manure.

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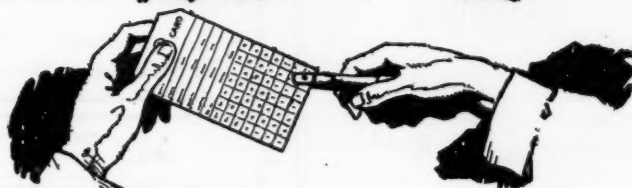
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Well, Butch, you cannot blame us very much, can you?

Here we are right in these "Hard Times" when every mill here in town is shut down tight and idle men are walking the streets.

Running our shops to full capacity in turning out these wonderful elevators and

**ALMOST EVERY ORDER BEING A REPEAT ORDER.**

When an Engineer has a plant who has steam and goes and puts electric elevators on him we Ridgway brothers just look at each other and wink and then lay back and haw, haw, haw!!

And we say:

**Wouldn't you like to have that guy plan a factory for you!"**

The man who falls down at such an important point as the matter of getting things up and down stairs is like to make a botch of other vitally important features.

It is no accident that the Big Builders and the Big Engineers use Ridgway Elevators when they have steam or compressed air available.

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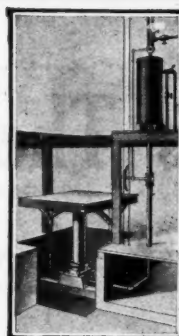
These concerns and the 3000 like them do not employ jerk-water talent in the Engineering end.

They employ Real Engineers and Real Engineers always

**"Hook 'er to the Biler"**

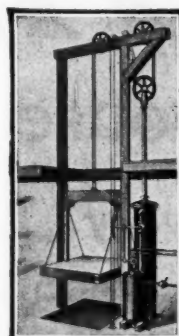
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Elevator Makers to Folks Who Know

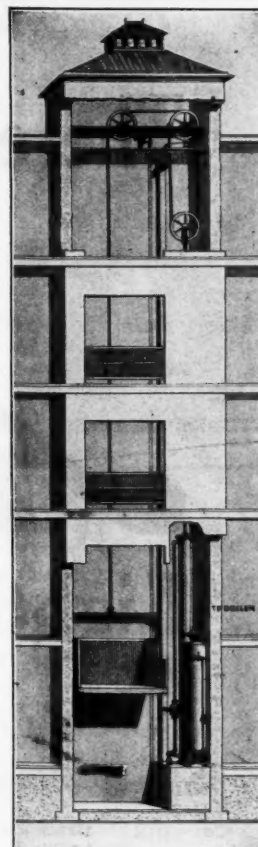


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Boiled Beef	Corn Beef Hash
Tripe	Dried Beef
Lunch Tongue	Potted Tongue

Etc., Etc., Etc.

### Oblong, Square, Round Hole and Cap

Corn Beef ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -1-2-6 and 14 lb.)	Lunch Tongue
Veal Loaf ( $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 lb.)	Boiled Beef
Bacon ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 and 12 lb.)	Corn Beef Hash
Roast Beef	Tenderloin
Ox Tongue	Lard
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	Oleomargarine

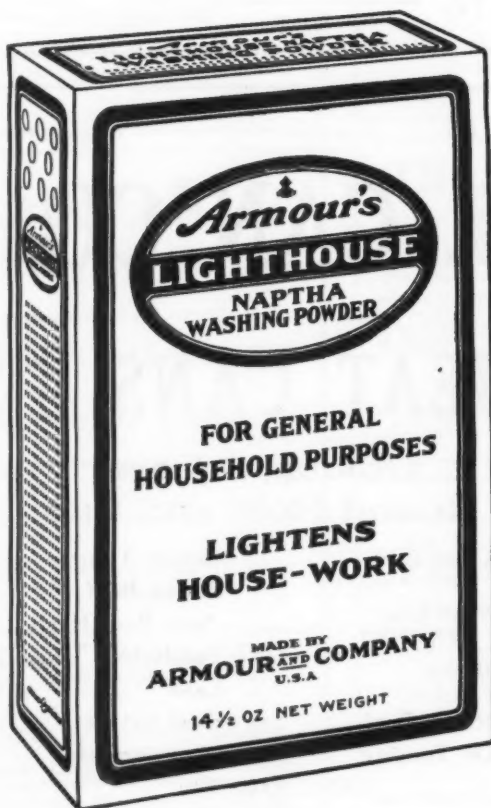
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50 lb., 60 lb., 100 lb., 110 lb., etc.

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of Actual Soap in  
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The present high grade of Lighthouse Washing Powder is the result of years of experimenting backed by a thorough knowledge of the requirements of a high class soap powder.


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Free**

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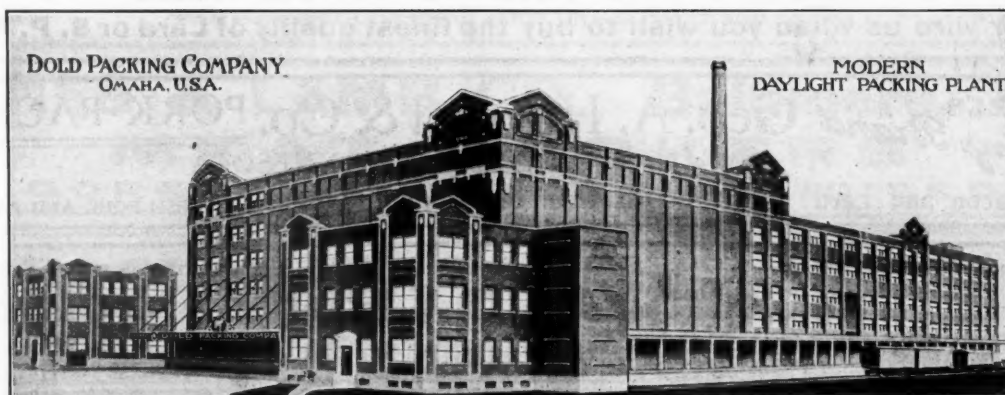
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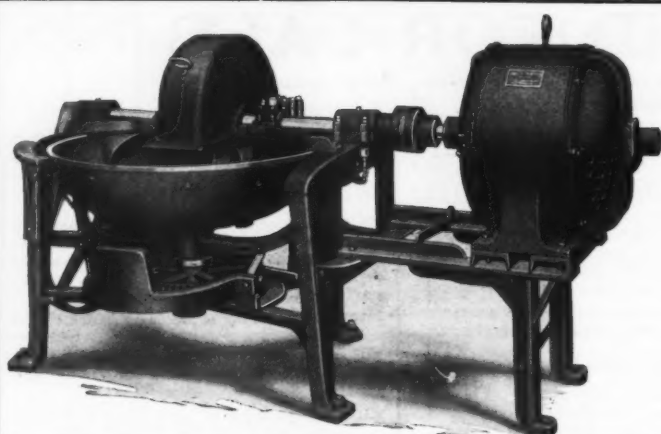
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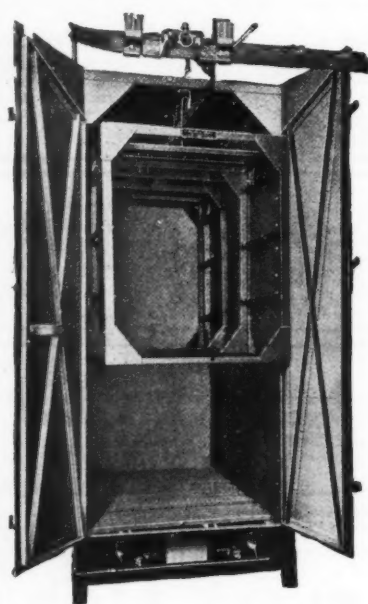
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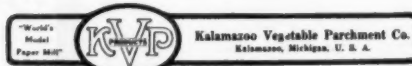
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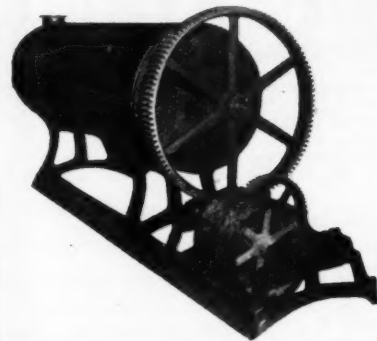
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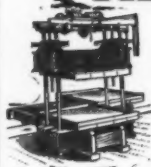
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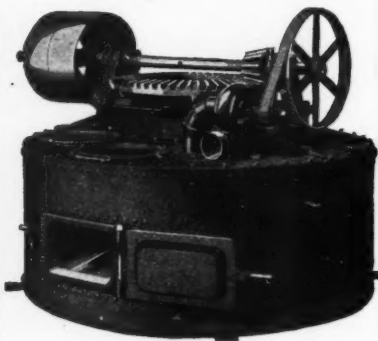
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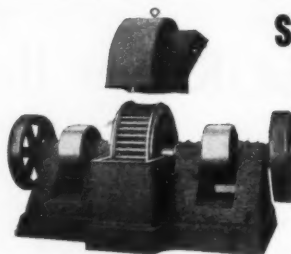


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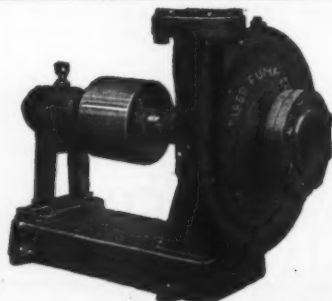
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